

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Recognized Authority, Representing Abattoirs, Packinghouses, Lard Refineries, Glue Works  
Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Cottonseed Oil Mills and Refineries, Ice and Refrigerating  
Machinery Interests and the Allied Meat and Provision Trades.

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By DR. J. H. SENNER.

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## CONTENTS.

(Full Table of Contents on Page 18.)

The Buenos Ayres "Herald" states that a  
decree was to have been issued August 24  
declaring the whole republic free from foot  
and mouth disease.

## PROTECT AND FOSTER THIS INDUSTRY.

The cotton crop of this country has an in-  
creased value when the real importance of the  
cottonseed industry is fully realized. It will  
be still further enhanced when the market is  
able to fully absorb the 65 per cent. of the  
total seed crop which can be made available  
for manufacturing purposes.

The total production of cottonseed in this  
country per year for the last ten years has  
been as follows:

Cotton and Cottonseed Crops of the United  
States.

Years.	Cotton. Bales.	Cotton- seed. Tons.
1890.....	8,652,597	4,326,298
1891.....	9,035,379	4,517,689
1892.....	6,700,365	3,350,182
1893.....	7,549,817	3,774,908
1894.....	9,901,251	4,950,265
1895.....	7,161,004	3,580,547
1896.....	8,532,705	4,266,352
1897.....	10,897,857	5,448,928
1898.....	11,189,205	5,594,602
1899.....	*8,900,000	4,450,000

\*Preliminary estimate.

Sixty-five per cent. of this means for an  
average crop of 10,897,857 bales of cotton, 5-  
448,928 tons of seed or 10,897,850,000 lbs. The  
average ton of seed in average crop year will  
yield 37 gallons (275 lbs.) of oil. The full  
yield of oil would be 201,608,336 gallons, or  
131,045,418 gallons for the 65 per cent. of the  
seed available for the crushers. This oil at  
present prices would be worth, crude, \$35,-  
000,000 for the 65 percentage of the crop. The  
yield of oil meal and meal cake for the whole  
crop would be 7,900,946,000 lbs. (3,950,473  
tons), or 5,135,614,900 lbs. (2,567,807 tons) for  
the seed available for crushing. At the pres-  
ent price bid for meal this is \$53,923,947. The  
other 1,000 lbs. go to hulls, linters, etc. They  
amount to 5,448,928 tons per average crop  
year. Hulls are now sold for about \$3 per  
ton. The above will, therefore, fetch \$16,346,-  
784.

The total value of the whole crop of cot-  
tonseed products of an average crop would,  
approximately, in round numbers, be \$160,-  
000,000, and that of the available 65 per  
cent. of it for crushing would be \$103,270,741.

Seventy-eight per cent. of the total seed crop  
is used for re-planting and crushing and about  
22 per cent. goes to waste in the form of fer-  
tilizer at the farms growing the seed.

The cottonseed oil mill industry of this  
country is, therefore, a most important one  
for our farmers and for our factories. It be-

hooves our own government to guard, foster  
and protect it. That cannot be done by allow-  
ing olive foots and the cheaper grades of olive  
oils to come in here from abroad to knock the  
product of the cotton oil mill out of the soap  
factory and from the cheaper condiments. With  
very little assistance the cotton oil in-  
dustry has by sheer force of its own inherent  
strength pushed its way to the front. The  
growth of the industry at home is shown in  
the existence of more than 600 cotton oil mills  
in this country.

The rise and growth of the cottonseed oil  
industry is further evidenced by the follow-  
ing export of mill products:

Years ended June 30.	Quantities. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.
1895.....	11,061,812	\$86,695
1896.....	26,980,110	179,621
1897.....	26,566,024	170,604
1898.....	32,764,781	197,258
1899.....	34,443,806	197,023
1900.....	49,855,238	346,230

## Exports of Cottonseed Oil.

Years ended June 30.	Quantities. Gallons.	Value. Dollars.
1880.....	6,997,796	3,225,414
1890.....	13,384,385	5,291,178
1891.....	11,003,160	3,975,305
1892.....	13,859,278	4,982,285
1893.....	9,462,074	3,927,556
1894.....	14,958,309	6,008,405
1895.....	21,187,728	8,813,313
1896.....	19,445,848	5,476,510
1897.....	27,198,882	6,897,361
1898.....	40,230,784	10,137,619
1899.....	50,627,219	12,077,519
1900.....	46,902,390	14,127,588

## Exports of Cottonseed Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal.

Years ended June 30.	Quantities. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.
1895.....	489,716,053	4,310,128
1896.....	404,937,291	3,740,232
1897.....	623,386,638	5,515,800
1898.....	919,727,701	8,040,710
1899.....	1,079,993,479	9,253,398
1900.....	1,143,704,342	11,229,188

We draw the attention of the Administra-  
tion to the above facts, and ask for remedial  
legislation by this Congress. It should be  
given, and not sparingly.

## THE HIDE TARIFF BATTLE IN CONGRESS.

The American producer of raw materials  
for factory purposes is being hard hit on all  
sides. The weight of the blow falls upon  
those interested in the live stock industry.

The Treasury Department seemed deter-  
bent upon breaking down the barrier against  
the importation of hides and skins regardless  
of the consequences. This determination has  
been so consistent and boldly carried out that  
the most casual observer could almost see an

outside finger playing the game on the Custom House checker-board.

The duty on skins has been virtually killed by Mr. Spaulding's queer decision that pickled skins and pelts from which the hair and wool have been pulled are not "partially manufactured," even though more than half of the process of tanning has already been done. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has by his peculiar decision hit both the American sheep slaughterer and the American wool puller as a laborer. We can not yet believe that the Treasury grasped the facts and knew what it was doing. The tanner of imported skins knew, however, and the American industry of sheep growing, pelt handling and wool pulling have felt the blow.

The tanners of foreign raw material work the oracle in another way. They practically nullify the tariff on hides as well as upon caulkings through the formula of the rebate. Rebates are sometimes right upon their face, but they seldom get the face treatment. The rebate is so plastic and so indefinite, and the fact so hard to trace that the party seeking rebates can stretch them to almost any limits when the party granting them is as friendly, blind or ignorant of the merits of the case, as was shown in the recent decision regarding pickled skins and skins, even, that had undergone the further manufacturing process of being pressed and split.

Those who work the rebate miracle and *hocus* focussed the pickled skin decision into commercial life are now coming out boldly for a repeal of the hide duty; not the leather duty. We have been sounded by newly elected Congressmen for the American animal's side of the question. Evidently they have been sounded previously by the tanners of foreign skins. The fight is now on.

### SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT.

Secretary James Wilson, in his annual report upon the year's working of the Department of Agriculture shows that this great department under so able a chief has accomplished wonders during the last twelve months. He emphasizes the search for and acclimatization of plants and grasses for stock feed. The great service of the Weather Bureau is referred to at length. In touching the export of dairy products he says:

"Experimental shipments of dairy products are still continued, and shipments of butter have been extended to Cuba and Porto Rico. The Department is seeking to obtain information useful to butter exporters in canning butter and producing butter especially adapted to shipment to warm countries. Some countries sending butter to these markets show a disposition to adapt their products to the needs of those countries, which is an example our producers must follow if they are to compete successfully with them. The Secretary earnestly recommends an inspection of dairy products designed for export. He points out the example of other countries whose large foreign trade in dairy products has been principally developed owing to the fact that their best products bear a Government stamp, guaranteeing the article to be as represented."

The study of foreign markets, says Secretary Wilson, has been persistent and productive of excellent results. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands alone furnishing a market for \$45,000,000 of our products during the last year. In regard to the year's work of the Bureau of Animal Industry the Secretary, among other things, says:

"The number of abattoirs and packing-houses receiving the benefit of inspection was 148 in 45 localities, as against 138 in 41 localities the preceding year. The total ante-mortem inspections of cattle aggregated 53,087,904; animals rejected, subject to post-mortem, at abattoirs, 5,958; and in the stock-yards, 153,561. The total post-mortem inspections were 34,737,613, and the total carcasses condemned, 61,906. In the microscopic inspection of pork 999,554 carcasses were examined. Of these but 19,448, or 1.95 per cent. were found to contain living trichinae. The total cost of inspection was but a few dollars over \$700,000. Of the cattle shipped across the Atlantic, the loss amounted to but .24 per cent.; of sheep, .71 per cent. During the quarantine season of 1899 over a million cattle were moved under the supervision of the Bureau from the district infected with the Southern cattle tick. In Texas alone over 357,000 cattle were inspected for shipment to other sections. The sheep industry has suffered greatly from sheep scab."

The Division of Chemistry has shown unusual activity. During the year covered by it the report of the Department's head says:

"Elaborate work in the investigation of food adulteration has been continued. Over 500 samples of preserved meats of all kinds, purchased in the open market, have been examined. The meat of the horse has been examined for the discovery of a method whereby it may be detected when sold under another name. Very little of it seems to be sold in the United States, whether under its own name or any other name. Active co-operation has been had with other bodies, notably the Pure Food Congress, in an effort to secure legislation on the subject of food adulterations."

Upon the whole the Department of Agriculture has done a great work and Secretary Wilson has justified every confidence which the President and the country placed in him.

### REINSTATEMENT OF COMMISSARY GENERAL.

A dispatch from Washington states that Commissary General Eagan has been reinstated to active service from Jan. 2, 1901, thus vindicating him against the charges upon which he was recently suspended. It is understood that Gen. Eagan will shortly ask to be retired and that Acting Commissary General Weston will succeed to the office of Commissary General with the full rank and pay of Brigadier General. Both of the officers have fine records as soldiers. General Weston was a brilliant cavalry officer.

### MEAT AND FEED.

The official reports of our own Government and the estimates by the Governments of France and Austria of their own small grain crops show that there will be a world shortage of cereal crops as compared with the fruitful international harvest of 1899. The other countries of Europe do not make a better showing.

France's wheat harvest for this year will be 309,000,000 bushels as against 364,000,000 bushels last year; barley 43,500,000 bushels, as against 45,300,000; oats, 252,877,918 bushels, as against 270,436,000 bushels in 1899.

The small grain crops of Austria show even a greater relative falling off. This general decrease is felt throughout Europe.

In our own country the feed crops will be about the average and slightly above normal, though smaller than the big crops of last year. The Government reports have more or less a speculative character because some of the correspondents of the Department of Agriculture estimate upon a per acre yield and some upon an average yield. Some of them make their comparisons with a normal crop, while others accept an average crop as a basis of comparison. There should be some uniform standard of comparison and some uniform basis for estimate to avoid errors. The following is the summary of the November crop estimate issued by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture:

"The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn in 1900 is 25.3 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 25.31 bushels in 1899, of 24.76 bushels in 1898, and a ten-year average of 24.1 bushels. The indicated yield per acre in Ohio is 37 bushels, in Indiana and Iowa 38, in Illinois 37, in Missouri 28, in Kansas 19, and in Nebraska 26 bushels. The average as to quality is 85.5 per cent., as compared with 87.2 per cent. last year and 82.7 per cent. in November, 1898. It is estimated that 4.4 per cent. of the corn crop of 1899 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1900, as compared with 5.9 per cent. of the crop of 1898 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1899, and 7.25 per cent. of that of 1897 in hand on November 1, 1898."

From the standpoint of the universe stock feed will be somewhat short and we cannot reasonably look for the cheaper production of meat with a generally higher market for feed stuffs.

### NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Secretary Charles F. Martin, of the National Live Stock Association, has arrived in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he will be until the holding of the annual convention of the association in that city. Mr. Martin was accompanied by Mrs. Martin and his private secretary, Miss Lulu Crow. Secretary Martin's headquarters is the Knutsford. He said: "It will be the greatest convention in the history of the organization. You may look for from 1,200 to 1,500 delegates and fully 7,000 strangers in your city during the convention. My correspondence shows that delegates are coming in large numbers from all parts of the country. The fine stock men will be represented at this convention as never before. They are coming from the points farthest east. They are getting up a special train at Denver; another special train is coming from Texas, and this is but a beginning. Everything from every direction points to a rousing convention, a regular record breaker."

"Why will it be the greatest?" he continued. "Well, there are several reasons for it. In the first place, the National Live Stock Association is a growing organization, and is much larger now than ever before. In the next place, cattle men are a progressive set of men, and have discovered that they can accomplish much more working together than they can singly. This is especially true of the West, where the cattle business can be carried on profitably only on a large scale. In the next place, there are questions coming up at this convention that are of deep interest to all cattlemen, and then intend to have a hand in the settlement of them. It would be a long story to tell about these questions. One of them is the 28-hour law that the Western men desire repealed in favor of a 40-hour law. The present law prohibits the keeping of cattle in cars for more than 28 hours without unloading them. That law is all right for points near the markets, but it is hard on the Western shippers. Western cattle do not suffer from riding over 28 hours like stall fed cattle in the East would; but they suffer tortures when they are punched full of holes to get them off the cars to feed, and are then punched full of holes again to get them back on the cars. There are none against the modification of this law except the humane societies, and they do not understand the matter. We will gain our point on this matter without much trouble."

"Another thing that we are after," continued Mr. Martin, "is the defeat of the Grout bill now before Congress. This bill is intended to wipe the manufacture of oleomargarine out of existence. It is in the interest of some of the dairies of the East, and is against the Western cattle interest. Oleomargarine, when properly made, is better than much of the butter put upon the market; it is demonstrated by the best of chemists to be more healthful than butter, and there is no good reason for the destruction of the industry. Still another matter of great interest to come up is the leasing from the Government of the arid lands of the West for grazing purposes. There was a committee appointed at the Fort Worth convention last winter to take up this subject. This committee will make a report on that subject in this city January 13. Cattlemen all through the inter-mountain region are deeply interested in this subject, and it will give rise to some very able discussions at the convention."



## THE PITTSBURG FAT STOCK SHOW.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.  
(Concluded from last week.)

The Pittsburg Central Stock Yards are unique in that all of the pens are covered and are weather-proof.

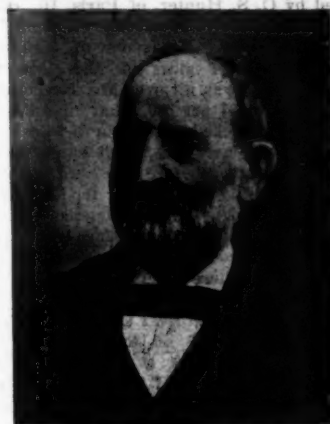
In addition to all of this desirable improvement all of the conveniences for rack feeding and trough watering of stock have been put in. All that is now needed is a suitable exchange building for housing the scores of commission merchants whose offices line the main avenue from the big East End Hotel down to the railroad track and those that have been pressed across the track for want of room "forninst" them.

I have another suggestion, viz., the hooding of the landing stages or of the whole track, for that matter, along the frontage of the stock pens.

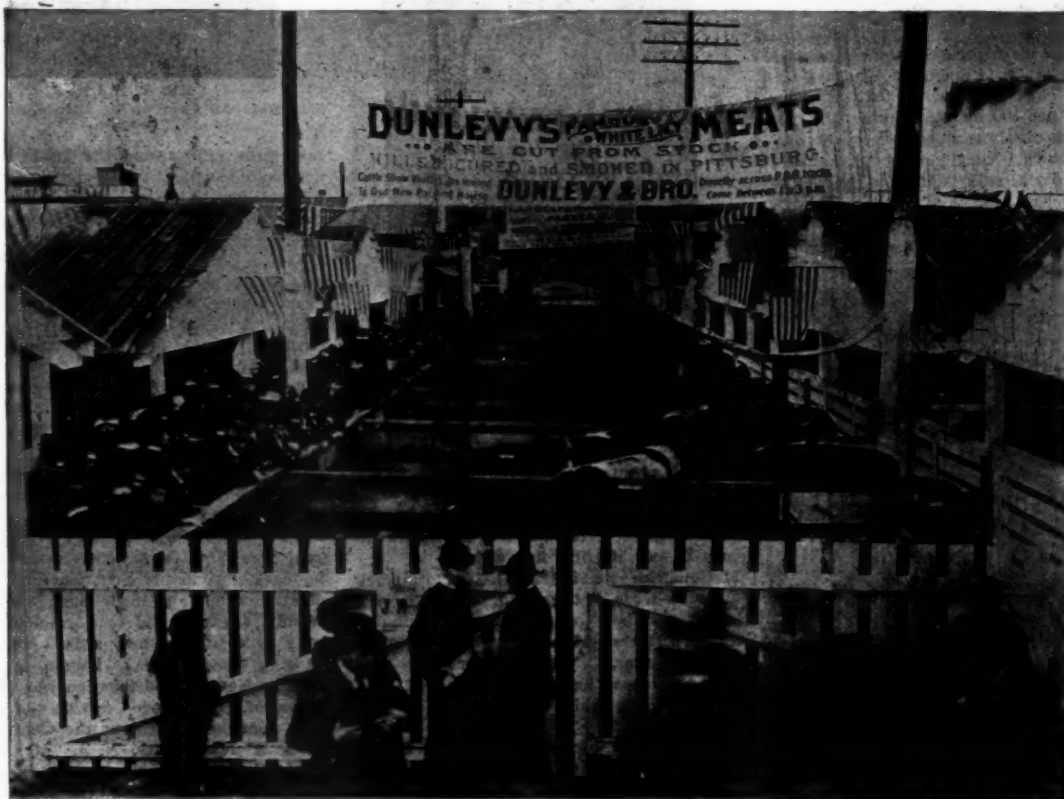
In this way stock which are waiting to be unloaded will have increased protection and the discharging of cars would be accomplished under pleasanter conditions during the cold, inclement winter and the hot summer days.

Picking about through the ramifications of the seemingly interminable honey comb of stock pens filled with superb live stock I encountered much of interest in both the bovine and the human species. I cull the following idle notes from my memoranda:

There was "Wm. McKinley," not our nation's president, but a big, red dehorned steer weighing 3,800 lbs. This particular Wm. McKinley came in from Rushville, Rush county, Ind. I am told that he was owned by a Democrat. He was bid in at the sale by



MR. A. LEHMAN,  
Baltimore, Md., one of the Judges on Cattle.



AN AVENUE OF THE PITTSBURG STOCKYARDS.



COL. WM. E. HOUSEMAN,  
Baltimore, Md., a Judge in Cattle Department.

John Irvin, of Pittsburg, at a price which will make high beef about there for a time.

There was another huge Shorthorn steer. He weighed 3,100 lbs., and waddled up to the show to lift the \$50 Schenley hotel cup. He was sold along with a carload lot and made the tide rise in the bidding on cow flesh.

There were a beautiful carload of Shorthorns which were bred and fed by the Evans sisters. They were exhibited by Jake Needy, of Allegheny, Pa. They lost first prize by the split of a hair on points, but took second prize in a canter. Mr. Goldstein, buyer for William Ottmann & Co., of New York, saw the vision of those plucky young ladies wading through the sleet and snow to feed and perfect those steers and to pat and smoothe their coats and mein. Then he gallantly bid \$6.50 per 100 lbs. live weight and took them in. The romance goes with the steers to New York city.

A carload of heavy Shorthorns fed by

Chas. Stuart, of Knightstown, Ind., excited the attention of the bidders at the auction who instinctively looked around for the deserved blue ribbon for them. There was none. The reason was soon vouched safe. There were not enough of either the Hereford or the Shorthorns in the bunch to come within the specifications for exhibits; each lot to compete must have a minimum of 12 cattle. Among the lot was the best single steer of the whole show—a Polled-Angus—who wore his blue ribbon nobly. Simon Brown & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., bought them.

The handsome carload of Shorthorns which the official record says were sold to Guckenhimer, of New York, were purchased by Aaron Buchsbaum, the wealthy and extensive butcher of Ninth avenue, New York. Mr. Buchsbaum bided his time and made a careful study of the exhibits as they came in and raised the contestants for them. When the red ribboned carload of Angus cat-

tle, fed by C. S. Hunter, of Paris, Ill., came in, he lay low with a mischievous smile on his pleasant face. He is one of the finest judges of a beef steer in this country. When the talk was all over Mr. Buchsbaum had landed, for \$7 per 100, what his unbiased judgment had picked out as the best carload lot in the whole array of Polled-Angus cattle. He did this, too, before the prizes were awarded. He got \$8 cattle for \$7. The other man was "Guggenheimered" afterwards—that is, had for cussing a la New York's vice-mayor's ordinance—but Aaron Buchsbaum got those prize cattle and shipped them right on to Gotham.

The United Dressed Beef Company, of New York, bought a load of exceptionally fine yearling Shorthorns at a big price. They were dry fed by G. H. Augustus, of Kansas, Ill., and were culled from his famous herd of 3,500 cattle. They could travel around the world on their form and merits and should belt every inch of the way with blue ribbon. Geo. Augustus handles more feeding cattle than any other man in the United States.

The load of first prize Herefords, shown and fed by H. F. Poppel, of Kansas, Ill., and bought by Ottmann & Co., of New York, for \$8 per 100, took first prize last year and have won the blue ribbon wherever they have been shown. They were beauties. But, then New York eats high and pays the price.

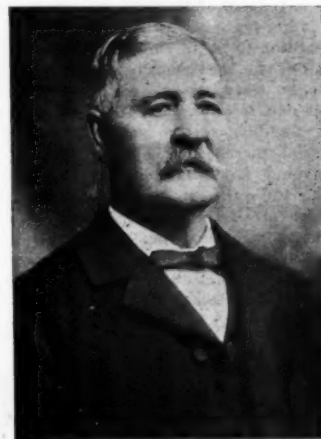
E. E. Gwinn, of Oakland, Coles county, Ill., is a well known breeder and feeder of

about 1,400 lbs. and were gems. Mr. Gwinn had also a load of exceptional two-year-old Herefords which would tip the scales at 1,375 lbs.

Another load of fine Shorthorns made up this exhibitor's collection of rare beef cattle; all of which he fed and bred. Mr. Gwinn is a new exhibitor at Pittsburg. It is his first show in this place and he is immeasurably glad that he came with his stock. These cattle of Mr. Gwinn's were not hand fed for any show. They were just taken from the pasture and sent here. He was not expecting to show and did not decide to do so until about a month ago. He has a carefully selected herd of thoroughbred and graded cattle at home. Now, however, he is only keeping record pedigree Polled-Angus bulls. This breed he favors very highly as a preference.

Charles Harlan, of Philadelphia, kept the bidding red hot on all lots which pleased his cute fancy. Other buyers knowing his good

in out of the ruck at \$7 per 100 lbs. live weight. The Quaker City buyer and the Lancaster, Pa., steer are now both popular in Philadelphia. If Mr. Herbott will put a bed on the broad back of this immense steer, put a man to sleep on the "shake down" and



MR. WM. LYNN,  
Baltimore, Md., one of the Judges on Sheep and Lambs.

march the outfit around the city he will create a sensation which will be butting the public mind a decade hence. Hon. Frank McClain could run for the legislature on this huge steer's fame for terms to come.

Shelby Curtis, the big dealer of Paris, Ill., was at the show. His cattle and hogs were back in Illinois and he was sorry, after looking around, that he didn't have them in the competing pens of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards.

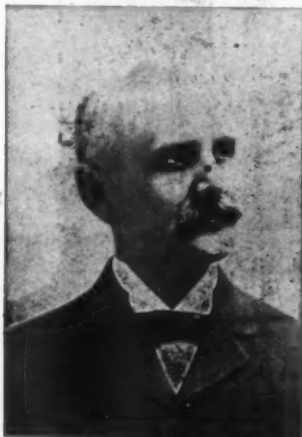
There were nearly 60 carloads of stock on hand out of Indianapolis, Ind.

Edgar & Co., of Illinois, had 25 carloads of fat cattle in the pens.

There are numberless features about which I could chat on and on for pages, but space halts me.

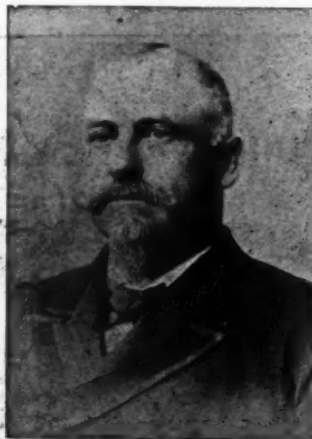
The trolley conductor looked over the crowd from New York, enjoyed their "strap swinging" athletics in his car, then put them all off at a corner and made them march down "Shady Avenue" and in a roundabout way for a mile to the stockyards. How did he get the "Shady" idea? Dunno.

In the New York delegation was Mr. E. L. Kerns, of E. L. Kerns & Co., the new live stock commission firm at the Central Stock Yards of Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Kerns is one of the brightest young men in the business. For the last two and a half years Mr. Kerns has been the sheep and lamb buyer for Swift and Company of New York. On



MR. F. E. HUMPHREY,  
Boston, Mass., one of the Judges in the Hog Department.

that State. He had on hand a load of one and two-year-old Angus cattle which always gathered a crowd of admirers. They ran



MR. E. K. BLACKSHERE,  
Baltimore, Md., one of the Judges on Hogs.

judgment raced in after him and put live beef "way up yander." He, however, won out on A. A. Armstrong's 16 beautiful 1,456-lb. prize Aberdeen-Angus steers at nearly \$7 per 100 lbs. live weight.

McCandless, Reining & Co., of Philadelphia, also set a hot gait for the prize cattle and got there on the 12 prize winning Shorthorn steers, exhibited by R. Watson, of Unionvillecenter, O. This concern also purchased at a good figure the carload of third prize Herefords exhibited by George Powell, of Franklin, Ind.

Harry Herbott, of Philadelphia, was a "hot member" when a prime load of cattle aroused the auctioneer. He was a warm pacemaker. He pulled Toastmaster Frank McCain's big 2,800 lb. steer—that won the Schenley cup—

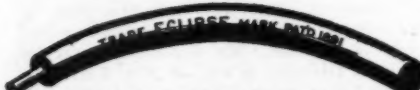
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5/8 in. }



3/4 in. }  
7/8 in. } For Extra Large Joints.  
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Fac-Simile of a 6-inch Section of Eclipse Gasket, Showing Name and Trade-Mark Imbedded.

The Eclipse Gasket is red in color, and composed of the celebrated Rainbow Packing Compound. It will not harden under any degree of heat, or blow out under the highest pressure, and can be taken out and repeatedly replaced. Joints can be made in from three to five minutes.

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7-19 Beale Street, and 18-24 Main Street, San Francisco, California.



October 20 of this year Mr. Kerns went into the live stock commission business for himself. His concern handles all kinds of live stock on commission. Mr. Kerns knows stock and knows his business. He knows about ten times as much about a prime abattoir animal as he does about "hearts," and he's no hayseed at the latter.

W. A. Sherman, of the Central Stock Yards of Jersey City is a rara avis. He is one of the whitest and brightest men in the live stock world. He is a veritable electric battery and a true magnet all in one. He drives things with an intelligent energy which startles and pleases any one his force touches and he attracts friends everywhere. Mr. Sherman engineered the New York delegation to Pittsburg and back and every one was intensely happy to be so engineered. His friends are legion.

A word about the Pittsburg climate as affecting stock and their feed. I sounded several old, large and new shippers to this market. They say: Cattle arriving at the Pittsburg yards take to their feed right away, fill better and look better after a journey than in Chicago or most markets. They go on their feed right away after landing and build up instead of lose flesh. The pens being covered are a great advantage. They



HON. FRANK MCCLAIN.  
Lancaster, Pa., Toastmaster of the Banquet.

find Pittsburg near the Eastern market for butcher cattle and hence that center is a good market for slaughter stock. Shipping stock is profitable, they say.

#### THE BANQUET.

About 3 p. m. Hon. Frank McClain, the eloquent toastmaster, found about 500 seated guests awaiting the following sumptuous repast:

#### MENU.

Blue Points.  
Celery Sauterne  
Boiled Kennebec Salmon a la Hollandaise  
Potatoes Parisienne  
Radishes Olives Pickles  
Deidesheimer.  
Broiled Squab on Toast, Maitre de Hotel  
Tenderloin of Beef with Mushrooms  
Oyster Patties  
Medoc  
Mashed Potatoes String Beans  
Green Peas  
Pommery Sec and Mums.  
Cold Turkey, Cranberry Sauce  
Ham Beef Tongue  
Roman Punch  
Shrimp Salad  
Vanilla Ice Cream Fancy Assorted Cakes  
Fruit  
Roquefort and Cream Cheese  
Bent Crackers  
Coffee  
Cigars.

About 4 p. m. the brilliant lawmaker arose amid deafening applause and made a short, but graceful speech. He then successively

introduced Mayor Diehl, of Pittsburg; S. W. Allerton, and venerable L. H. B. Bedford, of Paris, Ill., who was 80 years old. They made eloquent speeches. Mr. Bedford is a native of the "Blue Grass" State. When he finished the Tariff Club Quintette sang sweetly and touchingly "He Was Bred in Old Kentucky." Dr. S. E. Wood and Mr. Geo. B. Van Orman, of Chicago, were forced to "say a word." Others were on the programme for speeches, but the hour was now late. The sweet, melodious quintette sang and stirred every soul; some to tears. With a great shout and a hurrah the curtain dropped upon the show of 1900.

#### Stockmen's Meetings in Chicago During the Big Live Stock Exposition.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, 7:30 p. m.—American Polled Durham Breeders' Association, Saratoga Hotel.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, 7:30 p. m.—Secretaries of Pedigree Register Associations, Palmer House.

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 10 a. m.—American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgians, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 10 a. m.—Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Sherman House.

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 7:30 p. m.—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 7:30 p. m.—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Palmer House.

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 7:30 p. m.—American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, Clifton House.

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 6 and 7.—American Association of Fairs and Expositions, Sherman House.

Friday, Dec. 7, 7:30 p. m.—American Hereford Breeders' Association, Leland Hotel.

The following railroad schedule will be put in operation by the Lake Shore railroad from the Van Buren street station to the Union Stockyards during the exposition, from December 3 to 8 inclusive:

Leave Van Buren street:—		
7:18 a. m.	9:15 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
7:45 a. m.	9:45 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m.	12:50 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
8:45 a. m.	1:30 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
Leave Union Stock Yards:—		
8:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
11:15 a. m.	4:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	5:15 p. m.	10:15 p. m.
1:15 p. m.		

The exposition will be open evenings. The yards will be livened by the strains of fine band music specially engaged for the event.

(See page 20 for other International Exposition matter.)

#### Cincinnati Packers in Session.

The annual election of the Pork Packers' & Provision Dealers' Association, of Cincinnati, O., took place last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John V. Maescher; vice-presidents, Jos. L. Roth, H. Loewenstein, Harry E. Meyer; treasurer, George Zehler. These constituted the board of directors, and the board immediately re-elected Chas. B. Murray by a unanimous vote to be the secretary for the year.

His report contains much interesting information. The statistics presented represent seasons ending March 1 and November 1 in accordance with previous custom.

For the year ending with October 31 the number of hogs packed at Cincinnati was 650,000, compared with the preceding year, and of 25,000 compared with 1898, but exceeding any previous year since 1879. Compared with the annual average for twenty

years prior to 1900 the number the past year shows an increase of 110,000 or a gain of 20 per cent. The total number for the past year represents 270,000 for the four months of the winter season and 380,000 for the eight months of the summer season.

The net supply of hogs the past year was 29,400 less; of cattle, 1,400 more; and of sheep, 9,100 more, in comparison with the preceding year, or a net decrease of 19,000 animals.

Through movement of live stock at Cincinnati for the year compares with the preceding year as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Hogs .....	316,453	338,028
Cattle .....	40,379	37,520
Sheep .....	79,618	411,619

Totals ..... 436,450 787,167

The slaughtering of cattle in the Cincinnati market for commercial purposes is of fair proportions, and would be much larger were suitable animals available to a greater extent on a competitive basis of cost. The facilities for slaughtering of cattle, hogs and sheep largely exceed the available number of animals. The stockyards are high class in accommodation for stock.

Nearly one-fourth of the meat production and fully two-thirds of the lard production for the year were disposed of by exportation.

#### HOGS AND CORN IN IOWA.

(From Our Special Commissioner in the Northwest at Des Moines, Iowa.)

Harry West was in Des Moines, Ia., all of last week on a mission connected with the local packing plant. He left there for Chicago last Saturday with a thirty-day option on the plant in his pocket. Mr. West is interesting Chicago and Boston capital in the plan of re-opening and enlarging this silent Des Moines packing plant.

#### Corn and Hog Conditions.

CORN.—Husking in this locality is practically finished and the yield is beyond expectations, both as to quality and quantity and prospects for good prices for it makes the farmers feel happy. Corn sold on the streets here yesterday to consumers for 38c per bushel by wagon load on account of scarcity caused by the bad condition of the roads leading into town.

HOGS are being moved out as fast as "they will do," the price being satisfactory and the risk in holding against epidemics causes farmers to pursue this policy. There is no disease in this part of the country and none in sight, but it comes like a "thief in the night" when it does come. The hog buyer's semi-weekly visit is a welcome one. The weather has been all that could be desired for feeding, and under such conditions, with good care and full feed, the shoats grow fast.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishing of the abattoir of the West Philadelphia (Pa.) stockyards was celebrated by a cattle show and a public exhibition of the methods of slaughtering, which opened in the big establishment Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday there were music and a good time generally. On the latter day the heaviest and finest steers will be killed in public and converted into steaks and roasts for the holidays.

#### COMING EVENTS.

1900.

December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 6-7.—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Chicago.

1901.

Jan. 9.—Lincoln Co. Cattle Growers' Association, annual meeting, Hugo, Col.

Jan. 10.—Lincoln and Elbert Counties Wool Growers' Association, Hugo, Col. Annual meeting and election of officers.

January 15 to 18 inclusive.—Annual convention National Live Stock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

May 1-Nov. 1.—Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nov. 15-19.—Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, Central Stockyards, Pittsburg, Pa.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

### A Review of American Sheep Husbandry.

(Continued from last week.)

In the States east of the Mississippi the mutton breeds have gradually gained a predominance. The Southern sheep are always mainly of this class. As population increased in the Ohio Valley meat became more important than wool, and all the mutton breeds were disseminated, taking the place of Merinos, and though fewer in number the average value of sheep in this district has been nearly doubled in the last thirty years from advance in size and quality.

The Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester were the first to invade this region, followed by the heavier Down breeds. The prolific character of the Dorsets later claimed attention from producers of lambs, and twelve years ago they were introduced, and have been distributed in 27 States, 9,000 being registered in the Dorset Sheep Breeders' Association of America. The wool of the Dorset is valuable, strong, white and nicely crimped. Its scoured fleece is heavy, the loss in scouring being light. The grade Dorset is prolific and profitable in lamb production.

The largest and one of the oldest English breeds was introduced very sparingly until the other mutton breeds had been widely distributed, but in recent years it has become so numerous that a Lincoln Association has been formed to represent it and preserve its purity. The original Lincoln, like the other long wools, was improved by Leicester crossing, diminished in size, improved in form, relieved of coarseness, and increased in aptitude for flesh taking, with finer wool of the lustrous class especially adapted for use in a valuable and desirable class of worsteds. This sheep, so long popular for wool as well as mutton in New Zealand and other Australian colonies, and later in Argentina, has for similar reasons been found desirable here, not only in the farm districts but on the ranges. This breed is largely the basis of the frozen mutton trade which, in 1897, amounted to 144,657,184 lbs. from New Zealand, and 209,172,339 lbs. from Australasia altogether. The Argentina frozen mutton trade is also very large.

A note from Mr. H. A. Daniels, Elva, Mich., secretary of the Lincoln Association, states "that Michigan contains more Lincolns than any other State—from 4,000 to 5,000." They are scattered through New York, Ohio, Virginia, Missouri and the Rocky Mountain area. Mr. Daniels reports large numbers of cross-breeds on the range, "as the Lincoln has proved the best for crossing on range ewes of Merino descent of any breed, the same as they have been in Argentina." He refers to the large flock of registered Lincolns from England established last year by Colonel Massey, of Fort Logan, Colo.; to one of several hundred purchased in Michigan and Ontario by Forbes Brothers, of Boston, and other large pure-bred flocks, as showing the present popularity and rapid dissemination of this valuable breed.

As a result of these continuous tendencies toward combing wools, both fine and coarse, Merino and English, worsted wools now largely predominate in the domestic wool supply. The Merino and English types of sheep are nearly divided as to numbers, the former predominating in the range country, the latter in farming States.

At the present time the tendency of breeding is toward increase of Merinos. The relative scarcity of wools of class one has been apparent for a year or two throughout the world, and in the immediate future there will doubtless be an increase of this breed. This tendency is manifest in this country in all

wool-growing districts, even in the Ohio valley, where mutton sheep predominate and meat is a prime consideration. A letter from Professor Plumb, director of the experiment station connected with Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., states that the tendency of breeding there is toward the Merino, though the Rambouillet has preference over the American Merino, not losing sight of the value of the carcass while aiming to increase the quantity of fine wool.

### SECY COBURN AND THE BIG KANSAS CITY CATTLE SHOW.

(Concluded from last week.)

#### URGES GREATER IMPROVEMENT.

"Along with the great improvement in the animals there should be some corresponding improvement in the shows; we are making progress, but there is abundant room for more. Let us make each of these gatherings a high school, where, in a week, any interested visitor can learn lessons which will abide with him, and profitably so, through life. To such extent as is this by any means made impossible they are failures.

"The stockyards company has indeed shown a commendable spirit in provided the sale pavilion and other conveniences for these meetings, and although they expect it to be profitable, they are deserving of credit no less. No doubt they have discovered before this that, spacious as it is, the pavilion is already too small, to say nothing of its being inadequate for the visitors who will attend the meetings in the years that are to come.

"The spirit shown by the newspapers in all these matters is most admirable, and their generosity and enterprise have much to do with making such undertakings whatever of successes they are. No institutions and no men in the world do so much for nothing as the newspapers and newspaper men, and they have been doing this with their time, their space and their money from the beginning.

"Yes, the stockmen should make these shows and sales at Kansas City annual events and have them include all the breeds."

#### "2,500 WITNESSES."

"2,500 Witnesses" is the suggestive title of a 56-page production of the advertising department of the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass. Being as announced in the sub-title "A list of buildings and sundry steamships wherein the Sturtevant system or apparatus has been installed for the purposes of ventilation and heating." The introduction contains this statement:

"Some evidence is usually demanded by the prospective purchaser as to the extent and success of the application of the article or system under consideration. Printed testimonials, no matter what their tenor, are always more or less questionable as to their character. But a comparative list of purchasers and users, to each and every one of whom the inquirer is at perfect liberty to apply for information, forcibly presents, by its very numbers, the most indisputable evidence of widespread adoption, and provides the best possible opportunity for searching inquiry as to success. Such is the list which follows.

These names are the most emphatic, and, in fact, the only witnesses that this company desires to present as evidence of the successful operation of the Sturtevant system and apparatus.

The Paraguayan (S. A.) Government has abolished the tax of 50 cents gold on each steer entering the country for grazing purposes.

## WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

### Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Importations of cattle from Mexico to the United States took quite a spurt in October and piled up a total of 4,817 head, the largest since June, and the largest for October since 1896.

During the first ten months of the year 60,101 Mexican cattle were imported into the United States. The receipts for the entire year 1899 were 76,141 head, against 133,775 in 1898 and 295,801 in 1897.

Nelson Morris has begun buying Christmas cattle for Liverpool and London trade. Next week is about the last chance dealers will have to forward Christmas exports. The domestic Christmas demand will be on here during the first ten days of next month.

For the first fourteen days of November the average weight of hogs at Omaha was 241 lbs., against 265 the same time last year. The "Journal Stockman" says it is due to high prices at market and unfavorable conditions in the country, both of which factors force the stuff in.

Armour purchased 70,000 hogs last week, making 120,000 the last two weeks. All the packers slaughtered 211,100 last week, against 171,000 the previous week, and 172,800 a year ago. Swift packed 38,100; Anglo-American, 26,500; Boyd & Lunham, 9,700; Continental, 16,200; Hammond, 4,500; Lipton, 11,200; Morris, 15,400; Omaha Packing Company, 12,000, and butchers, 7,500.

Six hundred and five thousand hogs were marketed at eleven points last week, 69,000 more than the previous week, and 80,000 more than a year ago. Total for the year at eleven markets 20,469,000, or 184,000 less than a year ago.

Mrs. Ellen F. Goodall, proprietor and manager of the Chicago "Drovers' Journal," will present to the exhibitor of the champion steer or spayed heifer in the international live stock exhibition a magnificent silver cup, valued at \$200.

Average weight of hogs last week 241 lbs., previous week 243 lbs., month ago 235 lbs., year ago 256 lbs., and two years ago 235 lbs.

Shipments from here last week were the smallest since last January, which was accounted for by the fact that outside markets east of here were relatively lower than Chicago.

Actual number of carloads of live stock received at the Chicago stockyards last week 7,498, against 6,907 the previous week, and 6,075 a year ago. The principal western roads made the following showing:

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Burlington .....	1,406	1,264	1,196
Northwestern .....	1,659	1,537	1,140
Milwaukee .....	1,441	1,428	1,137
Rock Island .....	602	535	548
Illinois Central .....	626	645	563
Wabash .....	295	203	301

Dealers in calves look for an improvement in the market, owing to the continued cool weather. There was no change in prices, except for fancy animals. Receipts were fair, but enough to meet requests of buyers.

The packers incline toward the good light hogs rather than heavy packers.

Little pigs are in good demand. Supply inadequate.

Last year this time hogs were around \$3.85.

Eastern buyers in Chicago have been indifferent of late, owing to the fact that hogs can be bought cheaper nearer home.



Next week being show week farmers, shippers and feeders will bring in stock and kill two birds with one stone. Consequently heavy receipts are looked for.

### Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

At a meeting Monday of the membership of the Board of Trade to discuss the impending amendment in regard to the trading in future ninety days off, it was decided to amend the rules increasing the trading limit of futures to ninety days and making May regular after October 1. It will be balloted upon in the near future.

Arthur Orr is back from a six months' stay in Europe.

Board of Trade membership sold Tuesday at \$1,950 net to the buyer.

Judge Kohlsaat has rendered a decision in the case of Bendinger vs. The Central Stock and Grain Exchange. Suit was brought to recover money lost under the plea of gambling transactions, the claim being made that it was a bucketshop, and it was sustained by the court. A verdict of \$6,204 was rendered for the plaintiff.

Mr. C. G. Washburn, of the large cooperage concern of that name at 410-169 Jackson Boulevard, mourns the death of his beloved wife at their residence, 443 Englewood avenue, last Sunday morning.

### Packinghouse and General Trade Notes.

American cattle selling in Liverpool 12½ @13½c.

The report of the G. H. Hammond Company, Ltd., for the year ended Sept. 30, states that the English company's operations are now confined to the business in England, mainly consisting of commission business. The accounts show a profit of 10,327, after providing all interest, as against the debt balance of 13,662 brought forward from last year. After deducting the above profit of 10,327 there will remain a debt balance of 3,336 still to provide for.

Frank F. Miles died at Longmont, Colo., Nov. 23. He was for 20 years manager of the provision department of Armour & Co., of this city. Mr. Miles was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 7, 1859. He entered the employ of Armour & Co., in 1878, where his merit and executive ability were quickly recognized. Mr. Miles leaves a widow and a family of two sons and five daughters.

The Minneapolis Journal says: "That a great industrial plant, erected at a cost of half million dollars, equipped with modern machinery, located within a few miles of the heart of Minneapolis and having superior trackage facilities with every railroad entering the twin cities, should be abandoned seems a strange thing: but that is what is about to happen to the New Brighton Packing Company. The stockyards will, of course, be maintained as feeding centers for shipments of western cattle and sheep. They are splendidly equipped for this purpose and the annual business done in this way is enormous. But the hope of a great packinghouse industry at New Brighton has vanished."

The John Cudahy Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. It is to operate the Whitaker packing plant at Wichita, Kan., recently acquired by John Cudahy, Evan Humphrey, Morris Cassard, and Timothy D. Hurley.

The stocks of provisions, according to the Roloson statement, will show an increase for the week in lard of 1,500 tierces, and an increase in ribs of 2,500,000 lbs. The stocks are now put at 34,000 bbls. pork, 9,000 tierces lard, and 4,900,000 lbs. short ribs. A year ago the stocks were 100,000 bbls. pork, 100,000 tierces lard, and 5,000,000 lbs. short ribs. Roloson,

### HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the largest Packers in the Country  
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPPEIN & CO. 122 PEARL ST. NEW YORK.  
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,  
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

who has been canvassing the hog situation, summarizes it by saying packers here and west and stock dealers generally expect a fair increase in the winter and summer run of hogs over last year.

Exports of hog products for the week: Pork, 1,800 bbls.; lard, 10,616,000 lbs.; meats, 30,380 boxes. Last year: Pork, 6,660 bbls.; lard, 9,974,000 lbs.; meats, 26,987 boxes.

Clearances of provisions from seaboard points for the week were as follows: Pork, 4,250 bbls.; lard, 10,169,000 lbs., and 27,053 boxes bacon.

Cooperage.—In good demand and offerings fair; feeling rather firm; packers buying moderately; prices steady at 80c for ash and 90c for oak pork barrels, and \$1 for lard tierces. Sales, 1,550 lard tierces at \$1.10.

Lard tierces within ten days are up 20c and pork barrels up 10c, a result of the large hog receipts and the prospect of accumulating stocks.

Tankage showed some weakness the latter part of last week, 11 and 10 per cent. selling as low as \$1.87½ and 10c. It recovered quickly, however, with the demand stimulated by the flurry.

The price of cottonwood lumber is going to advance. This was decided at a meeting of the executive committee and officers of the Cottonwood Lumber Association Tuesday. Large export orders were reported for lumber and box shooks. A New South American demand for box shooks for packing beef and canned goods was reported.

The special committee asked for more time Tuesday at the meeting of International packing shareholders, and adjournment was had for one week, or until Monday, Dec. 3 at 3.30 p. m.

Prohibitory measures are being enforced at Bremen. Several cases of canned meats arrived from New York a few days ago and were refused entrance—not even a small sample being permitted to get through.

The opening series in the Grocers' League was rolled Tuesday night, and resulted in three straight victories for the Steele-Wedeles & Co.'s team.

The retail grocers of Englewood are to enter upon an extensive co-operative system, the object being to buy goods for all members of the new association through one central body. In the scheme are many grocers in the district between Fifty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets and State street and Center avenue. The organization is to be incorporated under the name of the Co-operative Pure Food Company. According to the persons interested in the new movement the sole object of the corporation is to purchase meats and groceries in large quantities, especially in car loads, so that the parties interested in the scheme may get the benefit of special prices and discounts.

R. Johnson, formerly of the Pacific-American Fisheries Company, of Fairhaven, is looking for a site in Port Townsend, Wash., for a fish drying plant. It will handle salmon and halibut, but a specialty will be made of pickled herring.

It has been decided, it is reported, to open the old Peoria (Ill.) Packing & Provision Company's plant at the foot of South street. R. C. Lowes will be general manager. The officers are: John Wilson, president; Everett W. Wilson, vice-president; William C. Bush, secretary and treasurer.

### NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
(Under Government Mail Contract.)

THREE SAILINGS EVERY MONTH  
BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO,  
MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

A monthly service has been established  
between NEW ORLEANS, LA. and SAN  
JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO  
RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

1 Broadway, New York.

### Railroad Notes.

Over \$200,000 will be expended by the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania road in installing a new system of electrical signals west of Pittsburg. They will be known as the electro-pneumatic system and will be similar to those in use on the main line.

In a recent test one of the Chicago & Alton's new large freight locomotives hauled 81 cars, each loaded with 50 tons of coal, over a steep grade, a record which few, if any, roads can excel. It is believed that these giant engines will greatly reduce the cost of operation.

It is rumored that a number of changes will follow the retirement of J. J. Miller, the veteran general superintendent of the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania road. It is said that J. J. Turner, now vice-president and general manager of the Vandavia system, is to return to Pittsburg and accept an executive position with the Panhandle.

Several new dining cars have been ordered by the Rock Island company. They are to be used on this road's new train, the Colorado Flyer. Frank Stewart, superintendent of dining cars of this system, is making arrangements for the company to assume control of its eating-houses Dec. 1. Officers of the Rock Island are of the opinion they can better supervise their eatinghouses in this way than by subletting.

The Santa Fe is expending \$2,000 in fitting reading-rooms for its employees in Dodge City, Kan. The reading room building is near the station and is to be provided with a large library and lounging rooms. It will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The building has been placed in charge of an old employee of the company. Similar accommodations for employees will be provided at other points along this line.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central, denies the report of orders for 53,000 tons of steel rails at \$26 per ton. "Such is not the fact," he says. "Our purchases of 50,000 tons of rails for delivery in each of the four calendar years, including and ending with 1900, have so far supplied our needs that, at the present price of \$26, which we regard as grossly excessive, we have contracted for delivery in 1901 of only 16,500 tons of rails."

Chicago & Northwestern earnings for October were \$4,184,225, against \$4,270,022 for the corresponding month of last year, a decrease of \$85,797. Earnings since June 1 were \$19,576,498, against \$19,284,436 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$192,062.

Theodore P. Vaille, who for ten years represented the Chicago & Northwestern at Philadelphia as traveling agent, has been made manager of the tourist business of the road in New England.

Mr. Walter S. Randolph has been appointed Excursion Manager of the New York Central, with headquarters at 377 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. Appointment effective Oct. 1, 1900. Mr. Randolph's territory will com-

prise the country tributary to the main line of the New York Central from Syracuse to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and will also include the Western division branches. He will report to the General Agent at Buffalo.

The management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has contracted with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for thirty more new freight engines, to be delivered next March. They will be alike in construction, each having three pairs of drivers and a set of leading trailing trucks. The driving wheels will measure 64 inches in diameter and the truck wheel 37 inches in diameter. The dimensions of the cylinders will be 24 by 24 inches. The engines will differ from the average freight train puller in having wider and shorter fire-boxes. The fire-boxes will be 7 feet long and 6 feet wide, and their heating surface, combined with that of the tubes, will be about 2,498 square feet. The weight of each engine on its drivers will be 120,000 lbs. The leading trucks will weigh 16,000 lbs. and the trailing trucks 24,000 lbs. Unloaded, each tender will weigh about 38,000 lbs. It will have a capacity of 5,000 gallons of water and between 9 and 10 tons of coal.

Every New Yorker is interested in each move made by the New York Central to improve its magnificent service, and in the eyes of the average stranger, whether native or foreign, the New York Central is an example of what the Empire State of the Union can do. We therefore note with pride the up-to-date character of the dining car service on the great four-track line. In a menu on one of the afternoon trains from New York recently we noticed "broiled breast of prairie chicken with currant jelly" among the list of delectable viands prepared for its patrons. Its pure spring water from the foothills of the Adirondack mountains, served free, is another delightful idea, and on the Empire State Express they are now serving almost every dish that you could get on an a la carte dining car, and those dishes are hot and appetizing. Recently broiled bacon with eggs and broiled ham with eggs have been added to the menu. This, it will be understood, is on a train where the travel is so heavy that it is almost impossible to haul a dining car, but with their new buffet broiler service the Central is handling it in splendid shape.—Albany Press-Knickerbocker-Express.

### AMERICA'S VAST EASTERN LIVE STOCK AND MEAT DOMAIN.

Col. Hobbs' articles under this heading are postponed on account of the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show Report.

A verdict of \$10,500 has been given against the "Daily Chronicle," of London, Eng., for libeling a preserved-meat concern.

## BOILER FEED REGULATORS.

Save 12% of Fuel. Save 50% in repairs on boilers. Save 25% on Engines and Pumps. Save 12% of water. Automatic, Simple, Durable. Full explanation furnished on request by

THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,  
HAMILTON, O.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

#### Provisions.

(Earlier Report on page 29.)

PROVISIONS opened lower by 10c on pork and 2@5 points on lard and ribs; from which there were small rallies and reactions. The New York market was quiet; Western steam lard, \$7.35; city, do., \$7.00; compound, 57¢@6c. In pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$12.00@13.00; 75 bbls. city family at \$15.50@16.00. In city cut meats, sales 7,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, 8½¢; 12 lbs. average, nominally, 8½¢; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 8½¢@9c.

#### Cottonseed Oil.

(Earlier Report on page 31.)

COTTONSEED OIL is just a trifle steadier, as natural after the about 3c decline latterly, but continues quiet, except as exporters are figuring over a few lots for the late deliveries, while the nearer months have still interest essentially in a speculative way; prime yellow, in New York, spot and December, 31½¢ bid, and January quoted at 32c. December had sold at 31½¢. Crude in tanks at the mills sold at 25c in the Southeast and 24c in Texas; in the valley it is hard to get a bid of 25c.

#### Tallow.

(Earlier Report on page 32.)

TALLOW continued slow; city, in hhds. could, probably, be bought at 47¢ with a bid; the feeling is rather weak. City in tierces, 5½¢ asked, but 5c bid. The contract deliveries of city, in hhds., went in at 47¢. About 800 tierces edible have been sold at the West, including at a point outside of Chicago, at 5½¢ f. o. b., and so-called edibles at 5½¢ at Chicago. At Chicago 5¼ is bid for prime packers in tierces; tank lots sold there at 5¼¢, and edible held there at 5¼¢@6c.

GREASE sold at Chicago at 4¼¢ for yellow or brown, and 4¼¢@4½¢ for house.

#### Oleo-Stearine.

(Earlier Report on page 32.)

OLEO STEARINE is quite steady here at 6¼¢, at which the last sale, 100,000 lbs., was made. Chicago holds at 7c, and could sell at 6¾¢.

The Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic has issued a decree declaring free importation of cattle from Paraguay.

### TEXAS COTTONSEED CONDITIONS.

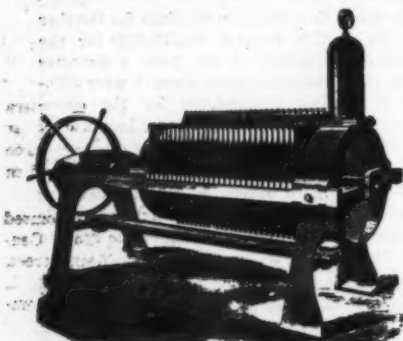
(Special Correspondence from Dallas.)

Our market closed last week very quiet with very little trade being done. 25c for prompt oil, and 25½¢ to 26c for later months is what is being bid. Neither buyers nor sellers seem disposed to do much trading. Meal and cake have a pretty fair demand at \$21.25 to \$21.50 f.o.b. Galveston.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association will be held at Harrisburg December 12-13. A strong programme has been prepared, including addresses and discussions by such men as Dr. C. D. Smead, veterinary editor of the "National Stockmen and Farmer;" Prof. W. H. Caldwell, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club; Frank A. Converse, superintendent of live stock at the Pan-American Exposition; Prof. J. Fremont Hickman, of the Ohio experiment station, and Hon. Mortimer Levering, secretary of the American Shropshire Association. E. S. Bayard, East End, Pittsburg, Pa., is secretary of the Penna. Breeders' Association.

### CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL—	
Protect and Foster This Industry.....	11
The Hide Tariff Battle in Congress.....	11
Secretary Wilson's Report.....	12
Reinstatement of Commissary General.....	12
Meat and Feed.....	12
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.....	
Answers to Correspondents.....	21
Transparent Glycerine Soap.....	21
Treatment of Dried Hides.....	23
Mechanical Refrigeration.....	27
GENERAL—	
National Live Stock Association.....	12
Pittsburg Fat Stock Show (Concluded).....	13
Progress in Manufacturing Candles.....	21
Cincinnati Packers in Session.....	15
Hogs and Corn in Iowa.....	15
Sheep and Wool (Continued).....	15
Patents and Trade-Marks.....	25
Secretary Coburn and the Big Kansas City Cattle Show (Concluded).....	16
Western Trade Items.....	16
Eastern Trade Items.....	19
The Great Pan-American Exposition of 1901 (Continued).....	22
Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.....	32
ICE AND REFRIGERATION—	
Notes.....	27
LAW DEPARTMENT—	
Law Questions.....	25
RETAIL DEPARTMENT—	
Editorial News, Hints, etc.....	34-36
MARKETS—	
Provisions and Lard.....	29
Cottonseed Oil.....	30
Tallow, Stearine, Grease and Soap.....	31
Hides and Skins.....	32
Chicago Markets.....	37, 38, 39
Kansas City Live Stock Review.....	39
Omaha Live Stock Review.....	40
New York Markets.....	41, 42



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Franklin Square,

NEW YORK CITY.



## EASTERN TRADE ITEMS

The Painesville (O.) Provision Company has been incorporated by C. E. Sherman, C. T. Radcliffe, P. J. Mighton, Harley Barnes and Gail G. Grant. The capital stock is \$10,000.

A pork packing plant is to be built in Bellevue, a suburb of Schenectady, N. Y. Business men of Schenectady have subscribed the capital stock of \$25,000. Over 50 men will be employed from the start. The concern will be ready for business in the spring.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says that the tin can manufacturers' combination has been practically completed, that the financing contract has been signed, and that the company would be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capitalization of between \$60,000,000 and \$75,000,000.

It is reported that there will be a big establishment in New Orleans, La., for the manufacture of lard, which may involve the expenditure of possibly \$150,000. The report is that the N. K. Fairbank Company, of Chicago, propose to establish such a concern there as a branch of their Chicago house.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Columbus, O., has started a movement for the construction of a tallow and hide plant. The officers-elect of the association are as follows: President, Henry Pletsch; vice-president, William Sartin; secretary, Martin L. Kellner; treasurer, A. Thurman; sergeant-at-arms, R. Willis, and two trustees, Herman Falter and Chris Roth.

After having the suit against the Jones Fertilizer Company on trial last week for a number of days, Judge Hollister, in Cincinnati, O., dismissed it. The company had been fined \$300 because somebody thought it was a nuisance. It appealed to the Common Pleas Court, and the judge holds that the proper course would have been by petition in error and not by appeal.

### U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

The following decisions were handed down in New York by the United States Board of General Appraisers:

The merchandise in question of Razzetti Bros., who protested against the decision of the Collector of Customs at New York, and whose case was before the Board of Appraisers at New York November 22, 1900, consisted of prepared meat, and duty was assessed at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. It was claimed to be bologna sausage entitled to free entry under provisions of paragraph 655 of act of July 24, 1897. It was found by the board that the merchandise was prepared meat and accordingly overruled

the protest and affirmed the decision of the collector.

Also same for M. Aguello, same place and date.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

United States Treasury Department, Bureau of Navigation, has rendered a decision that:

"Steam vessels may be documented in Porto Rico if owned by a company or corporation, as mentioned in the act of April 12, 1900, to temporarily provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico."

"Shipper's C. O. D." is not a proper subject of lien under section 2981, United States revised Statutes.

The Southern Pacific Company is rebonded as a common carrier of appraised and unappraised merchandise in bond.

### Acting Commissary-General Weston's Annual Report.

The annual report of Acting Commissary-General Weston has been made public by the War Department.

The total expenditures of the Subsistence Department of the army during the last fiscal year amounted to \$20,571,770. The losses of stores and subsistence property in ocean transportation amounted in value to \$184,392. The report devotes considerable attention to the work of supplying frozen fresh beef to the troops in the Philippines. This beef is secured in Australia, and the officers report that it was issued with great success. The following statement is made of the method of preparation of the frozen beef:

Preparation for export—After separating the heart, kidneys, tongue, etc., leaving only the bare carcass, the meat is subjected to the freezing process, 15 degrees F. to 20 degrees below zero, about 50 degrees of freezing, being applied. When thoroughly hard, the carcass is sewn up in thin cotton cloth, and transferred to the refrigerating chambers in steamship.

General Weston says:

The following complimentary allusion to the Subsistence Department was made by Lieutenant Terruccio Vital, of the Italian army, military attaché to the embassy at Washington during the Spanish war, and who went to Manila with the United States troops:

"What pleased me probably more than anything else was the sight of serving hot roast beef to the soldiers on the firing line out in the Philippine Islands, miles and miles away from the military depots. The Commissary Department of your war office has been criticised very harshly, but, when you consider

## PUMPS

For Water, Lard, Tallow, Blood, and all Packinghouse Purposes.

Catalog on application.

THE SNIDER-HUGHES CO., CLEVELAND, O.

what it means to feed soldiers on the firing line with hot roast beef, you will agree with me that it is a feat which few armies can boast of. All the time I have spent in the Philippine Islands, I have lived and messed with the officers, have watched closely how the troops fared, and I must say that the Commissary Department did splendid work."

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Millard B. Spader, by James G. Marshall.

Visitors at the Exchange: James Begg, Glasgow; A. D. Mears, Liverpool; C. P. M. Dolk, Rotterdam; R. Schult, Kingston, Ja.; D. M. Irwin, Buffalo; L. Deetjen, Milwaukee; H. T. Mulhall, Chicago; A. C. Davis, Buffalo; James T. Bell, Jr., Minneapolis.

### HANDSOME DESK STAMP.

The Taber Pump Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., the well known manufacturers of rotary pumps for oil, lard, soap-stock, glue, tallow, etc., has gotten up a very convenient and serviceable souvenir in the shape of a desk stamp. This is in line with the enterprise always exhibited by this important concern.

### EFFECTIVE AS A FIRE SUBDUER.

If you are interested in reducing the chance of fire in your buildings, and reducing the cost of insurance 20 to 70 per cent., you should send for, read carefully and save for reference a little booklet issued by the International Sprinkler Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

This company installs complete either the wet or dry system of fire extinguishing apparatus. It is especially designed for factories, mills, warehouses, etc. The following excerpted from the booklet are eloquent:

Four hundred and six fires in "sprinkled buildings" caused an average loss of \$610.03.

One thousand one hundred and ninety-six fires in "unsprinkled buildings" caused an average loss of \$7,291.33.

From this it will be seen that the loss from the average "sprinkler" fire amounts to only 83-10 per cent. of the other fires.

These are the considerations which induce investment in a sprinkler system.

This booklet is filled with terse and convincing facts showing the advisability and practicability of installing a sprinkling system and the benefits to be derived therefrom. Better send for a copy.

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Parchment  
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Fifteenth Year

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Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this. . . . .

## THE TRAFFIC IN GEESE AT BERLIN.

Consul-General Frank H. Mason, at Berlin, sends the following interesting report, under date of Oct. 18:

The domestic goose holds about the same honored place in the nutritive economy of Germany that the more delicately flavored and patrician turkey does in that of the United States. It is the standard luxury of the German people, and during nine months of the year forms the principal feature of the table at festive as well as everyday entertainments.

Although every German village has its flock of geese and notwithstanding the great numbers that are bred and fattened at farms along the banks of rivers, ponds and small lakes, the home-grown supply falls far short of the constant demand, leaving a large annual deficit to be filled by importations, which come mainly from Russia. The season for this traffic is now at its highest, and the receipts of Russian geese at the Rummelsburg station, in the southeastern quarter of Berlin, average about 15,000 daily. A special goose train of from fifteen cars on ordinary days to thirty-five or forty on Mondays brings the birds from the Russian frontier. The cars are specially built and rigged for this service and carry each about 1,200 geese.

Immediately after arrival the whole train load is inspected by a corps of sanitary officials. The fat ones are then distributed among the dealers and marketmen, while the others—and these include the vast majority—are sent to be fattened at farms and feeding establishments in the outlying provinces.

The inspection is exceedingly rigid. If a single goose dies en route or is found sick with any disease that can be communicated to others the whole carload is placed in quarantine for a period of eight days. Should another goose die during this period the whole lot is kept in quarantine eight days longer at a cost of about 2,000 marks (\$476), whereby the loss of the owner becomes so enormous that he is driven to the most extreme care and precaution in all future operations of the same kind. This is the real object of the system—to make the penalty of introducing diseased birds so severe as to render such practice ruinous to the perpetrators.

In certain cases where the evidence of neglect or infectious disease is not conclusive the lot is taken to the city abattoir and killed under supervision of the sanitary police, after which such as are found to be free from disease are released for sale at a special auction held in the central market hall, whence the trade name "auction geese," which applies to those which have been slaughtered under police supervision. Those which show no trace of disease but have been unavoidably injured in transit and are otherwise in good condition are called "Bracken" and are sold to certain dealers who retail them for reduced prices at a special market beside the great market place, where the poorest and most frugal Berliner can find something adapted to his purse.

### THE CENSUS OF 1900.

A booklet giving the population of all cities of the United States of 25,000 and over according to the census of 1900, has just been issued by the passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and a copy of it may be obtained by sending your address, with two-cent stamp to pay postage, to the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

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 The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.  
 Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.  
**NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.**  
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18 years as sellers and manufacturers is the price we have paid for our experience. Our improved machinery and methods for manufacturing greatly REDUCES THE COST AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF IT.

### The Improved Berryman (KELLEY'S PATENT) Water Tube FEED WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER

This heater is designed with special reference to obtaining highest results and greatest durability. All materials are of a quality and weight to successfully withstand years of usage, and workmanship is of the highest grade.

**Benj. F. Kelley & Son**  
 MANUFACTURERS  
 91 Liberty Street, New York.

The aggregate wholesale traffic in geese at Berlin amounts annually to nearly \$2,000,000. To the ordinary observer all geese are very much alike; but the expert dealers here divide the Russian birds into twenty-one different breeds and categories, which now command in the Berlin market, according to species, age, size and condition, wholesale prices varying from 43 to 60 cents each, though the prices advance with those of other poultry as the season lengthens from autumn into winter, the great climax of the trade being just before and during the Christmas holidays, when goose in every form, from the plain "Gansebraten" of the laboring classes to the pate de foie gras of the epicure, dominates the tables of the festive season.

## BIG LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION OPENS TO-DAY.

Mr. D. O. Lively, the versatile manager of the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the big International Live Stock Exposition, which opens to-day (Dec. 1) at the spacious Dexter Park Amphitheater, Chicago, sends us the following:

As a final word from the International Live Stock Exposition, please be good enough to call special attention to the one fare plus \$2 rate, which now applies from nearly all points in the United States. Rates from New York and Eastern Passenger Association territory will be one and one-third fares on the certificate plan. All of the lines entering Chicago through the Western Passenger Association and Central Passenger Association territory have granted the one-fare rate above mentioned. Tickets will be good for 10 days, but can be extended for 11 days more by depositing them with the Joint Agent at the Exposition.

Also please assure your readers that board and lodging can be secured at \$1 per day and upwards. No Chicago hotel or boarding house will advance rates during the Exposition, and the Committee of Public Comfort will look after the housing of those who prefer a boarding house to a hotel.

In sending you this last communication, I want to assure you of the deep appreciation

of the members of the Executive Committee of International Live Stock Exposition for the uniform kindness you have shown in publishing matter in connection herewith, and to say that the success of the Exposition, which will be greater than our most sanguine expectations, will be due largely to your aid. It is my earnest hope that you will attend the Exposition, and see an end of the century live stock display in all that the term implies.

Please lay special stress on the necessity of asking local ticket agents for days of sale of reduced rate tickets. This is important, as the sale is on different days in different localities.

### A SWIFT PIG.

A Swift hog rooted his way into our New York office on Saturday. To be more correct, he is a tender, little pig with enough Chester in him to make lard and enough Berkshire in him to make bacon. This is not a live pig. He is a papier-mache porker that sits on a pedestal and looks wise. He is a product of the advertising department of Swift and Company, of Chicago, so ably presided over by Mr. William M. Shirley. We were glad to welcome Swift and Company's pig, and the porker occupies a prominent place—"top of column, next reading matter"—in our editorial sanctum. "May his shadow never grow less," for he is now full pig pork size.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) Food Show closed last week after the most successful season in the history of the exhibit. More than 100,000 persons visited the great display.

## C. & G. MÜLLER,

*Actiengesellschaft,*

In Rixdorf-Berlin and Stettin, Germany

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### PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURING CANDLES.

The discovery of gas lighting and improvements in lamps have done much to curtail the manufacture of candles, but it is yet a vast industry. An estimate of the vast consumption in the United States places it at 22,000,000 pounds annually. Candles are still the staple illuminating medium for the poor of large cities and for all the classes in small towns and villages where there are either insufficient or no gas works. Country hotels and taverns are large consumers, and the preference of many people for candles over lamps, as portable lights keeps up a constant demand in all sections. Candles likewise are the true aristocrats among illuminators, and the renaissance in art taste which holds no illuminating medium to be quite so beautiful and effective as the candle for dinner tables and party and ball rooms calls for an extensive manufacture of fine grades. Now, it is not the beauty of the polished brass or silver candelabrum alone which makes appeal to the aesthetic judgment, for, except the yet imperfect electric light, no illuminator can give so pure and white a light as a perfect candle. The finest fruit of science applied to the once homely industry is the stearic acid mold candle of to-day, which is not only quite as handsome in appearance as the wax candle, but burns with equal brilliancy and purity and has to a great extent usurped the place of the more costly light. The homes of the far West share with the boudoirs and salons and dining rooms of the East in the consumption of the best of these candles. A very large proportion of well as originating the modern method, that the stearic acid on cooling became unsightly, brittle and uneven of combustion. The remedy appeared to lie in breaking the grain of the acid, and this was done by the introduction of a powder.

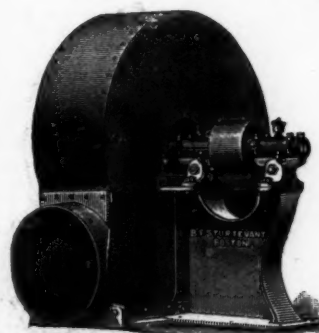
Unfortunately, white arsenic was the powder chosen, and the result was so noticeably injurious to health that Chevreul's discoveries were brought into disrepute, and the early art of stearic acid candle-making was almost annihilated. Better study found a simple and harmless remedy to lie in lowering the temperature of the acid before pouring it into the mold and in heating the mold to receive it. Improvements were also successively made in the methods of preparing the fat, and when, finally, American ingenuity was brought to bear upon the mechanical side of the problem, a machine was developed out of Sieur de Breg's last century mold that has marvelously simplified and cheapened the manufacture of candles. The purification of the fat had done much to improve the combustion, and the smoke had been abolished; the flame, too, had become much brighter and clearer, and the snuffing of the wick had become less necessary, for the combustion being more perfect, the wick, whose only duty is to conduct the oil to the flame, was more nearly consumed. A little attention to the making of wicks soon banished the snuffers and the snuff tray to the curiosity shops of the antiquaries.

The old-fashioned wicks were simply twisted. Cambaceres conceived the plan of plaiting them, with one strand tighter than the others. In the candle the wick is kept straight by the hardened fat, but, when released by the flame, the tightened strand draws the end of the wick over to one side so that it is brought in contact with the outer envelope of the flame where the combustion is most perfect because of the liberal supply of oxygen received from the air, and thus the wick is continuously consumed.—St. Joseph News.

Read The National Provisioner.

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FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS



AND DELIVERING  
ON DRYING BEDS

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

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New York Philadelphia

Chicago London

### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

#### Answers to Correspondents.

C. C., ANTWERP.—We have written you regarding the matter of casings. Our book on the manufacture of sausages gives the treatment of making the finished casings, together with much more valuable information of various kinds.

X.—While your tankage may have the appearance of being free from fat yet it is likely from your description that the tankage contains a great deal of grease. Tankage, by good cooking and pressing may be brought so that it does not contain more than 7 per cent. grease, but where one tankage is of this percentage, there are hundreds of samples containing from 12 to 20 per cent. The best plan is to have a test for grease made on it.

W. L. B., CONETOE, N. C.—Letter sent you. A 3-inch covering for your pipe would answer all your purposes. The height of the pipe makes no difference regarding the protection.

PANAMA.—(1) Horns are divided into several grades depending upon the kind of horn and kind of animal it comes from. See our market reports for prices of horns. (2) Although growing scarcer annually the prices do not rise materially from this circumstance, as substitutes such as celluloid, etc., of late years have largely replaced horns for several uses.

P. B. B.—Regarding your purchased fertilizer showing less soluble phosphoric acid than guaranteed by the manufacturer. Soluble phosphoric acid may partially change into "reverted" phosphoric acid, or in some cases even into insoluble combinations upon long

standing. Your fertilizer may have been all right so far as the manufacturer's guarantee was concerned, when he put the material in his sacks. This may explain to you, if you have held your fertilizer for a while, why the soluble phosphoric acid guaranteed materially differs from that found. Would advise an investigation on your part as there is a difference of at least \$4.00 per ton between the two kinds.

BOSTON, MASS.—Lactic acid is much used in the tanning industry to-day for bathing. This material is inexpensive and gives most excellent results.

#### TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP.

These soaps will always be favorites, on account of their transparency, solidity and good lathering power with cold water. The perfume is also no contemptible factor in the success of the article.

The first requisite is, of course, to have pure and fresh raw materials. The tallow should be of a golden yellow, quite fresh and almost odorless. The coconut oil used, if it has any ethereal cognac-like smell, must be purified by fusing it, cooling to about 120 deg. F., and then crutching in 2½ per cent. of its weight of 35 deg. soda lye. After crutching for half an hour, relarge with pure salt until gray cakes of saponified fatty acid float to the surface. After leaving the oil to stand overnight the cakes, which can be used for cheaper soaps, are removed, and the purified oil is filtered through muslin, care being taken to take no brine with it. If castor oil is used, as little as possible should be kept in stock, and must never be employed unless its condition is above suspicion.

The lye requires the greatest attention. It must be quite clear, and as pure as can be (Continued on page 23.)

### THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patents of

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1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Straight line track  
in position.



Curve line track  
in position.

## THE GREAT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION OF 1901.

(Continued from last week.)

Whether the Exposition is approached from the north or south the effect is impressive and inspiring. The general style of the buildings is that of the Spanish Renaissance, modified to suit the character of an Exposition. There is a generous use of color, the red roofs and tinted walls giving the completed work a festival aspect. Domes, lanterns, pinnacles and statues, waving flags and streamers, make gay the sky line. The facades of the buildings are everywhere broken with elaborate architectural features, and arcaded effects are much used throughout the vast



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING  
—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

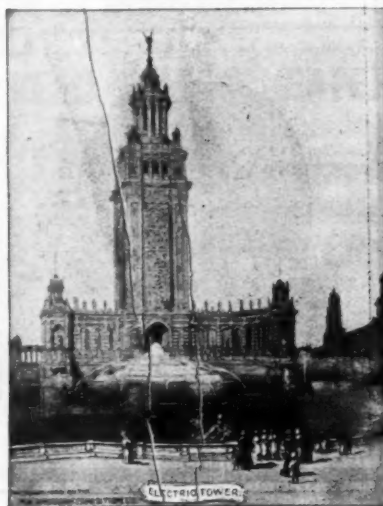
group. There are more than twenty large buildings and grand architectural works, besides the numerous State and foreign buildings, buildings for special exhibits, public comfort and other purposes. The extensive use of trees, shrubs, flowers and aquatic pools relieves the severity that is usually encountered in exposition groups.

The buildings will all be abundantly filled with the most curious and interesting exhibits, representing the latest and best achievements of the civilization of the Western Hemisphere. The profound educational value of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901 cannot be gainsaid.

Leaving the deep green foliage the visitor now crosses the Triumphal Bridge (G) to the

Esplanade (K). In this broad open space there is room for an assemblage of 250,000 people. This will be the scene of special celebrations and notable ceremonies during the continuance of the Exposition.

The United States Government is spending \$500,000 upon its group of three great buildings and the exhibits to be contained in them. The several departments of the Government will make very complete displays,



ELECTRIC TOWER—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

and in addition to these will be new exhibits from the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, Tutuila, Guam, Porto Rico and Cuba. Among the more important features will be the great exhibit of fishes, the weather bureau, exhibits from the mint, naval and war exhibits and many others. Of particular interest will be the big gun exhibit—a group of three immense pieces of ordnance being mounted immediately at the north of the main Government building.

The electric tower, 375 feet high, will be the center piece of the Exposition. The beauty of this tower is beyond description. The entire exterior is of richly moulded work and many costly groups of sculpture will adorn it at salient points. It will stand in a broad basin and from a niche in its southern face will gush a cascade 30 feet wide and 70 feet high. The illumination of this tower at night will be particularly beautiful and wonderful.

The machinery building covers an area of about four acres, and will contain a very wonderful display of modern machinery of American invention, showing the progress that has been made within the last few years. The large amount of automatic and



MACHINERY—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

special machinery used in American factories and mills will form a most interesting study to all who are interested in the products of the Western world. The transportation exhibits will include all of the very latest specimens of locomotives, cars and railroad appliances. These will be sheltered in a special building in connection with the large railway station at the northern end of the Exposition grounds. The ordnance exhibits will be made in connection with the machinery exhibits, and will show very remarkable progress in the manufacture of ordnance in the Western world. This department is distinct from the war and naval exhibits of the Federal Government, and will be sheltered in a special building.

(To be Continued.)

# American Steel Hoop Company

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and  
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For all kinds of cooperage purposes  
Barrel Cask Tub Pail Churn and Trunk Hoops

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Bands of high tensile strength for Tank Builders  
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CLEVELAND,  
Williamson Building.

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Endicott Building.  
SAN FRANCISCO,  
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PITTSBURG,  
Empire Building.

Cable Address

ASHCO New York U S A

Lieber  
A B C } Codes used  
A 1 }



**TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP.**

(Continued from page 21.)

procured. The sugar used as a filling must be hard, white and free from treacle, for the sake of the color of the soap. A glycerine perfectly free from lime is required, and one without color and perfectly transparent. All solutions to be used should have been made a day or two before, so as to have plenty of time to settle and become perfectly clear.

The following are some of the best recipes known:

I.	
Cochin oil .....	750 lb.
Tallow .....	550 lb.
Castor oil .....	300 lb.
39 deg. B. lye .....	800 lb.
Soft water .....	400 lb.
Sugar .....	425 lb.
Glycerine .....	75 lb.
Methylated spirit .....	410 lb.
Filling .....	300 lb.
Palmarosa oil .....	16 lb.
Geranium oil (Afric.) .....	4 lb.

This soap has a wine yellow color.

II.	
Ceylon oil .....	240 lb.
Tallow .....	160 lb.
Castor oil .....	160 lb.
40 deg. B. lye .....	280 lb.
Methylated spirit .....	140 lb.
Glycerine .....	80 lb.
Sugar .....	180 lb.
Soft water .....	160 lb.
Transparent red .....	1 oz.
Transparent brown .....	5 oz.
Lavender oil .....	1 lb.
Bergamot oil .....	5 lb.
Geranium oil .....	1 lb.
Palmarosa oil .....	2 lb.
Cassia oil .....	2 lb.
Clove oil .....	2 lb.
Vaniline .....	6 oz.
Artificial musk solution .....	3 oz.
Peru balsam .....	3 lb.

III.	
Ceylon oil .....	375 lb.
Tallow .....	275 lb.
Castor oil .....	150 lb.
39 deg. B. lye .....	400 lb.
Spirit .....	200 lb.
Distilled water .....	200 lb.
Sugar .....	200 lb.
Glycerine .....	40 lb.
Filling .....	150 lb.
Nitrosine .....	4 oz.
Geranium oil (Afric.) .....	40 oz.
Bergamot oil .....	80 oz.
Clove oil .....	16 oz.
Peru balsam .....	120 oz.
Citral .....	4 oz.
Storax in fusion (1 : 4) .....	80 oz.
Artificial musk solution .....	4 oz.

This soap must be black.

IV.	
Cochin oil .....	90 lb.
Tallow .....	70 lb.
Castor oil .....	60 lb.
40 deg. B. lye .....	110 lb.
Spirit .....	70 lb.
Sugar .....	70 lb.
Water .....	50 lb.
Glycerine .....	15 lb.
Glycerine red .....	1 oz.
Terpinol .....	48 oz.
Cumarine .....	2 oz.
Heliotropine .....	4 oz.
Geranium oil (Afric.) .....	4 oz.
Sandalwood oil (East Ind.) .....	4 oz.
Artificial musk solution .....	1 oz.

V.	
Ceylon oil .....	140 lb.
Tallow .....	80 lb.
Castor oil .....	60 lb.
40 deg. B. lye .....	140 lb.
Spirit .....	70 lb.
Sugar .....	90 lb.
Water .....	80 lb.
Glycerine .....	40 lb.
Green S. W. .....	4 oz.
Crude pine oil .....	112 oz.
Refined pine oil .....	32 oz.
Eucalyptus oil .....	16 oz.

The filling above mentioned is composed as follows:

Sugar .....	100 lb.
Potassium chloride .....	16 lb.
Potassium carbonate .....	28 lb.
Sodium chloride .....	20 lb.
Borax .....	4 lb.
Sodium carbonate .....	6 lb.
Water .....	350 lb.

The tallow and coconut oil are strained through muslin into the pan, and the castor oil is then added cold. This cools the other fats down to about 140 deg. F. The lye is then crutched in. When this is thoroughly mixed, put in one-fifth of the spirit. After a few minutes the soap becomes firm and stiff. The pan is then covered over for a time, until the soap rises as the saponification is completed. The mass is then crutched to a clear grain. The syrup and glycerine, heated to about 170 deg. F., are now crutched in, and the grain is thoroughly dissolved. The filling follows, if used, and is added hot. If the syrup is added colder than the soap the mass is very apt to become lumpy, and the lumps are very hard to get into solution. Another two-fifths of the spirit now go in, and, after a few minutes' standing, the remainder, except a few pounds which are kept back to get rid of the froth in the molds. Samples taken at this point must harden quickly to be perfectly transparent. If the transparency is not good, more water is probably wanted to replace that evaporated. Cuttings may now be added. These soon dissolve, and help to cool the soap. Colored cuttings must, of course, not be added if the soap is to be white. The soap is perfumed when it has cooled to about 140 deg. F., and is then poured through muslin into the molds. If these directions have been carefully followed any fault in the soap must be due to the raw materials, to rancidity of the tallow, or to lime in the glycerine.—Seifensieder Zeitung.

**TREATMENT OF DRIED HIDES.**

From Shoe and Leather Reporter.

No class of hides with which tanners have to deal require more thorough treatment in the beamhouse than those that are received in flint dry condition. No class is less understood, more difficult of treatment, nor more abused than this class.

Having been dried in the raw state, they are generally very dry and hard and before they can be successfully worked through any process they must be brought back to the natural condition of softness and cleansed from all foreign matter.

Being almost waterproof and very thick and heavy they are softened with considerable difficulty. Before the hides become thoroughly dry putrefaction and decay often set in, which, although they may not be noticed at the time, will show during the soaking process. Then every spot that was not perfectly cured or that was tainted before drying will appear either by the hair coming off, the grain peeling or by portions of the hide rotting away.

Even when the hides are received in good condition the thinner portions frequently decompose before the thicker portions have become thoroughly softened. Owing to the difficulties of soaking dry hides, many tanners neglect this class of stock; and yet when the hides are received in good condition and the soaking is properly carried out very good leather can be made from them.

To place the hides in clean water, with no assistant to hasten the soaking and softening, would result in injury to the stock, since before the thicker portions were thoroughly softened, the thinner parts along the sides and in the flanks would be damaged. The prolonged soaking would cause the loss of much valuable gelatine, which would result in loose and open leather. The grain is very apt to be injured by what is known as pitted grain and much time would be unprofitably consumed.

In order, therefore, to hasten the process and at the same time to bring the hides through in good shape, it is necessary to add to the water some solution that will accom-

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES****REFRIGERATING MACHINE WANTED.**

Wanted 35 to 50-ton second-hand Refrigerating Machine. Give full particulars.

S. W. CALHOUN,  
Fisher Bldg., Chicago.

plish these results. Borax, sulphide of sodium and caustic soda all give good results.

Borax is probably the most costly of the three articles. When borax is employed from two to five pounds is used for each 1,000 gallons of water. It should be dissolved in a separate vessel and poured into the soak vat under vigorous stirring. Sulphide of sodium is without doubt the best all round softener and cleanser that can be used, being not only the most satisfactory in its action, but also the cheapest. From two to five pounds is enough for each 1,000 gallons of water. Caustic soda will dissolve hide substance when used in large enough quantity, but when employed moderately is satisfactory. Boracic acid may also be used in the soaks and being an antiseptic, prevents to some extent the decomposition and loss of substance.

The serious danger in connection with the soaking process is the liability to putrefaction. This may be guarded against by the use of the articles mentioned above and by keeping the soak vats clean by frequent changes of water. Old stale soaks in which previous packs of hides have been softened, in which blood, dirt and salt accumulate and soon putrefy, certainly do soften the hides in a short time, but oftentimes at the expense of some desired quality of the leather. The putrefactive bacteria that are generated in foul soaks rapidly dissolve hide substance and thus effect the texture and weight of the leather.

Whether hard water is better than soft water for the soaking process is a question. Hides soaked in hard water absorb larger quantities of water than they do when soaked in soft water, and consequently become soft in a short time. It is claimed, however, that the salts of lime and magnesia found in hard water tend to affect the gelatine of the hides. It is certain that different results are gotten in various tanneries by the use of the different kinds of water. The addition of borax or sulphide of sodium softens the water to quite an extent, and this would seem to demonstrate the fact that soft water was best for soaking purposes.

The hides should never be crowded in the soak vats but given plenty of room. No exact nor arbitrary rule as to the length of time necessary to soften dried hides can be given. It depends upon the temperature and condition of the water and the thickness of the hides. When the soaking is carried too far, or when putrefaction sets in, the grain of the leather will show serious defects. Sometimes it will be shaded and clouded. This effect is especially noticeable in light colors. "Prick" indicates an appearance similar to what would be caused by puncturing the hides with pins. This will occur more often in warm weather than in cold. Pitted grain is an appearance similar to the above, only the holes are larger. The hides begin to decompose before they are thoroughly softened, and this condition causes these injuries, and no subsequent treatment can remove them.

A good method to follow is to leave the dry hides in the soak for two days, or until they become partially softened; then remove them and after splitting them from head to

# SWIFTS

## Western Dressed Beef

### Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

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 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue  
 West 39th Street Market, 608-670 West 39th Street  
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th  
 East Side Market } and 45th Streets  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets  
 West Side Slaughter House } 604-606 West 39th Street  
 West Side Market }

#### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 173 Ft. Greene Place

#### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

## Swift and Company

## New York

tail, put the hides into an ordinary revolving mill or drum, and work for some time. This helps the softening. They may then be soaked for another day or two and reworked if they require it.

Considerable care must be taken that the hides are not subjected to the milling process before they are soft enough, as the bending and working of them before they are sufficiently softened will injure them. When sulphide of sodium is used in the soaks it is rarely necessary to give the hides any mechanical treatment. This is a distinct gain, not only in the saving of labor but in avoiding loss of weight in the hide, by quantities of hide substance being worked out. The softer and cleaner the hides are when going into the limes, the better will be the results.

The best results are gotten when the hides are handled promptly, especially in warm weather.

The office of any material used in removing the hair from the hides, and preparing them for tanning is to swell and distend the fibers, thus loosening the hair roots and enabling the tanner to remove the hair, then to dissolve the perishable animal matter of the hides so that it can be readily removed before tanning.

Various materials may be used and different methods followed in the manner of using them according to the kind of leather being made. Lime has always been used. Its use has some unpleasant qualities. During the last few years sulphide of sodium has come into very general use. Lime alone acts rather slowly, so slowly in fact that unless used in

strong solutions the hides are apt to suffer deterioration before it fully accomplishes its work.

Much gelatine or hide substance is lost when lime is used alone. On the classes of leather in which softness, pliability and elasticity are important qualities, the action of the lime is to dissolve the animal matter faster than it swells the fibers, the result is loose and spongy leather, with a loss of weight and substance. If the hides are not limed enough to dissolve the animal matter, the resulting leather will be hard and close textured. Sulphide of sodium, when used upon dried hides in conjunction with the lime, will loosen and split up the fibers in a short time and it will not dissolve as much substance as lime. When used in conjunction with lime a very satisfactory process is obtained which results in the hides being swelled and unhaird in much less time and in a much better manner than when lime is used alone.

(To be continued.)

# Swift and Company

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## Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange



## LAW QUESTIONS

To give free legal advice to its subscribers in matters affecting their affairs, **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** has retained the law firm of **HEYN & COVINGTON**, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 135 Broadway, New York City. Address all questions, with full name and address of party desiring answer (the name will not be published) to

"LAW DEPARTMENT,"  
**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER**,  
150 Nassau Street, New York City.

**Inquiry, Albany, N. Y.**—Is it necessary in all cases to file chattel mortgages or agreements that the ownership of articles shall not be in the person who buys the property unless the articles are paid for?

As we understand your question it relates to contracts for the conditional sale of certain articles of personal property. The law in the State of New York requires the filing of chattel mortgages and such conditional contracts, and makes invalid all conditions and reservations in a contract for the conditional sale of goods where the same is not accompanied by immediate delivery and continued possession of the thing contracted to be sold, and makes invalid all contracts containing conditions to the effect that the ownership of such goods is to remain in the purchaser until they are paid for, unless such contract of sale or a true copy of it is filed in the proper office. But a large number of articles are excepted from the provisions of this law. There is no particular reason why they should be excepted unless it be that large concerns who sell such articles were able to induce the legislature to except the articles which they manufactured from the operation of the law. We cannot enumerate all these articles, but they include among others, household goods, pianos, certain kinds of machinery, engines, boilers, bicycles, etc. As you have not mentioned the article regarding which you desire information on, we cannot tell you whether it is included as an exception to the general rule that all such contracts and chattel mortgages must be filed.

**A. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.**—In 1885 I loaned a distant relative of mine some money and he then gave me a note for the amount of the loan. He failed about ten years ago and for several years I did nothing about the loan. One day I saw him in town and asked him about it and he promised to pay interest, which he paid in various installments until about five or six years ago. Since then he has made no payments. I have recently had need of the money and I have urged him to pay, but he says that the matter is long since outlawed and that he cannot be compelled to repay the loan. Please advise me as to what my rights are.

Of course you are familiar with the general principle of the law which is embodied in the statutes of the various states of this country, that after a certain number of years suits cannot be brought because the claims are said to be "outlawed." These statutes are known by lawyers as statutes of limitation, because they limit the time within which suit can be brought. In cases of contract suit must be brought within six years after the time when the claim becomes due. So that in your case no suit could be brought after the year 1891, (i.e., six years after the note became due), except for the fact that payments were made by the debtor after 1891. Such payments of interest or principal are an acknowledgment of the debt sufficient to permit a suit to be brought even after the six years' limitation has expired. For this reason you could bring suit against the debtor provided the last payment of interest was made less than six years ago. Besides, by such payment on account, the debt could be revived and thus taken out of the

limitation of the statute by a distinct acknowledgment in writing that the debt was owing and that the debtor promised payment.

**Partner, St. Paul, Minn.**—We were in business as partners for several years, and some months ago my partner and I had some difficulties and the first thing I heard was that he had gone to our landlord and renewed our lease of our store which expired on January 1 next. He had the lease renewed in his own name when it had previously been made in the firm name, and he now claims that he has a right to the store and that he wants to dissolve the partnership. Has he the right to stay in the store because he has taken the lease in his own name?

Your partner had no right to take the lease in his own name. At the time when he made this arrangement with the landlord as regards the renewal of the lease he was your partner, and if he took the lease in his own name, he took it for the benefit of the co-partnership, and he cannot now claim any exclusive personal interest in this transaction. The lease enures to the benefit of the co-partnership, even though taken in his individual name. The good will of the business is a valuable asset of the co-partnership, and one partner cannot to the detriment of the co-partnership acquire without the consent of the other partner an interest that is practically adverse to the co-partnership.

**Widow, St. Louis, Mo.**—My husband died two years ago, and a good many years before his death he had a book copyrighted, and I understand that the copyright expires next year. Can you inform me who has the right to have the copyright renewed and for how long a period it can be renewed, and what has to be done?

The first term of a copyright is 28 years from the time of recording the title in the copyright office. The title is recorded on the day of its receipt in the copyright office, and six months before the expiration of the first term of copyright (28 years) the author, if he be still living, or his widow or children if he be dead, can have the copyright renewed for a further term of 14 years, which renewal requires the filing of the title the second time and the deposit of two copies exactly the same as in the case of the original copyright. The fees are also the same and a certain certificate must be filed as required by the rules of the copyright office, which certificate must be published within two months in one or more newspapers in the United States for four weeks.

The report of the G. H. Hammond Company, Ltd., for the year ended September 30, states that the English company's operations are now confined to the business in England, mainly consisting of commission business. The accounts show a profit of £10,327, after providing all interest, as against the debt balance of £13,662 brought forward from last year. After deducting the above profit of £10,327, there will remain a debit balance of £3,336 still to provide for. As the commission profits of the company, as the agents of the American companies, can be reasonably estimated, the directors anticipate being able to declare the first dividend of the reconstituted company in May next. Since the act of parliament reconstituting the company was obtained, an important reorganization of the American company has taken place, and \$900,000 additional working capital has been obtained for the G. H. Hammond Company and the subsidiary company worked with it, the Hammond Packing Company, of St. Joseph. To enable this to be done, the English company and all the other holders have agreed to surrender a pro rata number of shares, increasing the relative cost or assumed value of the shares from \$3.05 to \$3.83 per \$10, and a portion of the shares so surrendered have been resold at the increased price.

## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS (Granted in Washington)

- 661,945. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE. John W. Berry, Tacoma. Filed February 27, 1900. Serial No. 6,703.
- 661,980. STOCK WATERING APPARATUS. John H. Hanson, Oakland, Neb. Filed March 23, 1900. Serial No. 9,893.
- 662,063. PROCESS OF SAMPLING, AVERAGING, MIXING AND STORING MATERIALS IN BULK. T. A. Edjeon, Llewellyn Park, N. J. Filed January 11, 1900. Serial No. 1,092.
- 662,096. SOAP. G. A. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 14, 1900. Serial No. 12,099.
- 662,097. COMPUTING SCALE. J. H. Schneider, Norwood, Ohio. Filed February 23, 1899. Serial No. 706,488.
- 662,214. CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGAL MACHINE. Wm. A. Wood, Ansonia, Conn.; assignor to Adelbert Philander Hine, Torrington, Conn. Filed June 12, 1899. Serial No. 720,320.
- 662,318. SMOKE HOUSE. Charles H. Simpson, Southampton, and J. Senior, Wakefield, Eng. Filed May 11, 1900. Serial No. 16,277.
- 662,337. COTTONSEED DELINTING MACHINE. H. Barditzky, Florence, Ala. Filed April 26, 1900. Serial No. 14,477.
- 662,350. FEEDING AND DISINTEGRATING APPARATUS FOR FERTILIZERS. Joe F. Bussells, Irvington, Va.; assignor to the American Process Company, New York, N. Y. Filed May 2, 1899. Serial No. 715,292.

## AUSTRIA AGAINST GERMAN MEAT LAW.

(Special from Berlin.)

Nov. 26.—The Austrian Government has lodged a strong protest here against the new meat exclusion law, which affects Austrian sausage in the Prussian frontier district.

## DEATH OF J. HENRY WHEELER.

The death, of heart failure, in Boston, of Mr. J. Henry Wheeler, brother of Mr. T. H. Wheeler, of the T. H. Wheeler Company, of New York city, and an old timer in the packing business, occurred early this week. Mr. Wheeler was a man of sterling character and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Maurice Pincoffs, who has been for twenty years prominently identified with the brokerage and export business in tallow, greases, oils and feedstuffs, left for Europe this week, where he will act as general agent for the Procter & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, and for several other prominent firms in his line of business. His headquarters will be in Antwerp, Belgium. The best wishes of his many friends for success in his new venture accompany him.

Mr. Horace W. Calef, the New York tallow broker and member of the New York Produce Exchange, has generously refused to prosecute Ernest Henry Deering, as the former does not wish to disgrace Deering's wife and children, who live in New Rochelle. Deering, who was formerly employed by Mr. Calef, was arrested in Queenstown, Ireland, on the charge of embezzling \$4,000 from Mr. Calef. Deering has been discharged.



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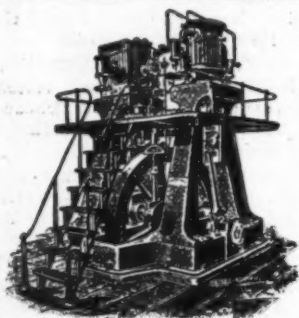
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## "THE OLD ARCTIC"

Machines installed in 1879 in some of the great Packinghouses, are running and doing good work to-day.

"THE OLD ARCTIC"  
"Was the Best Then."

"THE NEW ARCTIC"  
"Is the Best Now."

**THE ARCTIC MACHINE CO.,** REFRIGERATING and ICE-MAKING PLANTS.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

—The creamery of Budd & Mann, at Centerville, O., has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,600; insurance, \$3,000.

—The Hastings (N. Y.) cheese factory, with its contents, has been destroyed by fire. Manager N. W. Wright barely escaped with his life.

—The Clinton Creamery Company, of Wilmington, O., has been incorporated by R. S. Limming, J. M. Limming, J. M. Lewis, A. V. Mitchell, J. C. Hendrick and T. J. Porter. Capital, \$6,000.

—The People's Ice Company, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been incorporated to supply

ice, with a capital of \$15,000. The incorporators are: J. R. Perry, L. D. Perry, both of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; W. F. Nye, of New Bedford, Mass.

—Robert E. Westcott, of the Produce Dispatch, Troy, N. Y., is to establish five creameries on the line of the Chatham & Lebanon Valley Railroad. They will be located at North Petersburg, Berlin, Stephentown, New Lebanon and Brainard.

—O. Hammond, of the Hammond Independent Ice Company, recently incorporated under the laws of Delaware, for the purpose of fighting the ice trust in Baltimore and Washington, has returned to the former city from New York. Mr. Hammond was in New York in consultation with Eastern capitalists with a view of establishing ice plants in Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Hammond said: "It was originally intended that the Hammond Ice Company should operate plants only in Baltimore and Washington, but I have been approached by a number of New York gentlemen who wish me to extend

the company to New York and Philadelphia. It will require about \$10,000,000 to carry out the project. Work on the plants in Baltimore will begin next month and be completed about May 1." The present capitalization of the Hammond Ice Company is \$2,000,000, with an issue of \$1,250,000 6 per cent. bonds. The proceeds of the bond issue will be used for the construction of three plants and equipment and seven storage houses, which will leave about \$100,000 for working capital. These plants will have an output of 250 tons a day. One will be in Washington and the other two in Baltimore.

### JOHN R. ROWAND, MANUFACTURER OF CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes; also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.  
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons, Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.  
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.  
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,  
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

### George M. Brill, M.E. CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Engineering of Electric Power Plants,  
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Madison Cooper, Minneapolis, Minn.  
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Complete plants designed and built for the economical and correct handling of all perishable products. Specialists in all classes of refrigeration. Plans, specifications and supervision. Consultation and expert services. Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

## DON'T PAY BIG TRUST PRICES FOR ICE.

CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE REFRIGERATING MACHINES ARE BETTER. YOU CAN'T SMELL THE GAS—IT HAS NO ODOR.

Write to

**THE COCHRAN COMPANY**

LORAIN, OHIO.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—The Columbus (O.) Ice and Cold Storage Company has filed articles of incorporation with \$200,000 capital stock.

—The Scott Creamery Association, Scott, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$1,000 capital. The directors are W. R. Stoker, D. J. Cottrell and E. F. Pickett, of Scott.

—The Dickinson & Roll Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital; incorporators, Bern M. Dickinson, Chatham, N. J.; Alfred C. Courser, attorney, Chatham, N. J.

—The William Gerst Brewing Company will erect a large cold storage and ice plant on South High street, Nashville, Tenn. It will be a brick structure, and the cost will be \$10,000.

—A building permit has been issued for the erection of a cold storage house in New Haven, Conn., by Armour & Co., of Chicago. The fireproof storage house will be of brick and it is expected that it will cost \$22,000.

—An ice company with Edward M. Grant at its head, has been organized in Morgantown, W. Va., and ground is being broken for a plant with a capacity of 12 tons daily. It is being built in the suburbs of Seneca.

—The Chase Refrigerator and Cold Storage Company, Wilmington, Del., has been granted a charter to deal in refrigerators, and to engage in the construction of devices of every description relating to refrigeration and cold storage. The incorporators are New York business men and its capital stock is \$250,000.

—Articles of incorporation of the United States Ice Machine Company, of New Brunswick, N. J., have been filed. The object of the company is the manufacture and sale of ice machines and patented apparatus connected therewith. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and business will be begun with \$75,000 invested. The incorporators are Henry T. Roffe, of Kingsbridge, N. Y.; Thomas Lea, of New Brunswick, N. J.; and Frederick Welsh, of New York, each holding \$25,000 stock. The plant will be operated in New Brunswick.

## YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

The York Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa., have recently closed contracts with the following concerns:

Washington, N. C.—The Crystal Ice Company will increase its output by the addition of a 25-ton ice making plant. The plant will be on the can system. Kobe, Japan.—Complete 10-ton ice making plant for shipment to

Kobe, Japan. Marion, Ind.—The Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company has been organized here for the manufacture and sale of ice. A 30-ton can ice making plant will be erected at once. Rockford, Ill.—The Rockford Brewing Company has placed an order for a 40-ton refrigerating plant. New Berne, N. C.—The New Berne Ice Company will make a number of additions and improvements to its plant. A 25-ton ice plant will be added. Ottumwa, Iowa.—John Morrel & Co. have awarded contract for ammonia fittings and refrigerating piping for their packinghouse. McDonoughville, La.—The West Wego Fish, Oyster & Provision Company has placed an order for a 25-ton refrigerating and ice making plant to be installed in their cold storage plant to be erected here.

## WILL ERECT ICE PLANT.

The following letter explains itself:

Lafayette, La., Nov. 21, 1900.

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are contemplating erecting a 10-ton ice plant in the next 90 days, and would be pleased to receive estimates and specifications erected. Terms cash. Very truly,

People's Cotton Oil Co.

T. M. Blossat, vice-president and general manager.

## MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

By Otto Luhr in Pöwer.

If engineers pay particular attention to the water question they will be able to save considerable power that would otherwise be wasted. Water in sufficient quantity and at suitable temperature enables the reduction of condenser pressure and temperature. An equivalent amount of power may be saved, for the temperature of the compressed gas can be reduced to within 5 degrees to 8 degrees of the temperature of the water supply, and if the pipe surface in the condenser is ample for the work, the saving will be in proportion.

If the temperature of the water be 80 degrees, the pressure of the condenser should not be above 160 lbs.; pressure above this must be considered as a loss of efficiency of the plant and should, if possible, be avoided, and large amounts of fuel may be saved by avoiding the carrying of excessive pressure. I have recently visited a large number of plants in the city of Chicago and found that four 200-ton compressors were working against 200 lb. condenser pressure. The

amount of fuel wasted in this case was something enormous, if we consider the temperature of the water in this city, which never exceeds 60 degrees F., and which can be had in almost unlimited quantity if lifted out of the ground. Beneath the city there is an unlimited supply for some time to come, which can be reached by artesian wells of different depths, all of which give an abundant flow of water when properly piped and suitably operated.

These wells, however, will not give an ever-failing supply, for it may be noticed by the careful observer that the head of water is gradually growing less and at a noticeable rate, but as the supply will last for a considerable time to come we have not yet learned to worry very much about what the future will have in store for those engaged in the ice and refrigeration business. We shall no doubt find the water when we require it, or it may be that some scheme will be devised by that time that will enable us to do without the full quantity of water now required.

Some engineers seem to have plenty of trouble in getting the most water with the least expenditure of power, for in many places the wells are too small and in some cases not deep enough; in others the air compressor is too small or of a faulty construction, and in the cases that I have seen the air pipe does not reach far enough down and, therefore, does not secure the proper seal or water head above the air; the consequence is that some air slips through the water without bringing a corresponding amount to the surface which, therefore, results in a loss. There is, however, a limit to this, for economy, and, therefore, the proper length of an air pipe in each well should be observed by experiment, or as previously described.

The reason for this shortage is that the water level will cover more space in some wells than in others, for all of these wells have as their supply a water basin of greater or less extent, some of which will supply water in almost unlimited extent, while the supply from others will be quite large for a limited time, after which it suddenly ceases for a time until another head forms, after which only a similar small quantity will be obtained. This same thing often occurs in wells that have been in operation for some time, and this is the reason why no fixed point can be given to suit all conditions, but a little common sense, as we are pleased to term it, will soon discover the most economical length of air pipe.

If the engineer has at his command plenty of water and the right amount of pipe surface in his plant it does not make any material difference what kind of machine he handles, whether wet, dry, or oil compressed.

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sion, single or double acting. So long as the machine is able to compress the required number of cubic feet per stroke for the least amount of power, the plant operates then in the most economical manner in regard to the ice machine, and the same can be made to operate beyond its normal capacity when conditions are all favorable, as described.

There are many engineers who seem to be favorably impressed with a certain make of machine, while others prefer another kind. Each claim that their particular machine does more work than some other one. So it goes. It seems that each is most favorably impressed with that make of machine that he is familiar with, some men are in favor of that particular kind of engine or electric light machine that they understand best, while really in 95 per cent. of these cases the installation and construction of the system in general is the cause of fault of some machines making a better or worse showing in some places, while only very few machines, in comparison to the number of machines in use, are constructed with serious faults. In a greater number of cases it is pure ignorance in the operation of the plant that is the cause of the great number of difficulties complained of and the apparent faults that are pointed out as detrimental to the most successful operation, or such operation as will compare favorably with others.

I could fill considerable space with descriptions of incidents that I have seen which were due wholly to ignorance in operating ice machines. It is quite amusing to hear the different ideas that come up sometimes. Wherever the water for use on the condenser is taken from the river or ponds, and when the water is very warm, as in the summer time, it is a good plan to cool the water by artificial means, as in the first place by the so-called gradier works or water tower, which should in this case be built on the top of the condenser floor to enable the water to be handled by pumping only once. This apparatus has been of great service in some parts of the South where the temperature of the water is high, and in other cases where water is scarce.

Gradier works or cooling towers are two names for a device for somewhat similar purposes, both operating in similar manner, but differing in detail to a limited extent, enough to warrant claims of superiority being made for one or the other. Both of these are quite serviceable and the greatest benefit is obtained from the one that is best handled, as is the case in the great majority of machines and devices that come under the supervision of the engineer. The cooling tower and the gradier works are devices for cooling water to a temperature below that of the atmosphere by means of a blast of air obtained by the working of one or more fans that maintain a constant blast of air through the water as it descends through the tower or other similar structure where it is spread over cooling surfaces composed of boards or other substances which causes it to shower downward in fine spray.

This piece of apparatus, and the distribution of water and air, secures an extent of evaporation that causes a very rapid cooling effect, particularly in such of the cooling towers as have a surface of wood for the water to flow over, the wood tending to hold the water longer exposed to the action of the air and the cooling effect being more economically produced than in a structure where the water is less evenly distributed. The power required to operate a cooling tower that will reduce the temperature of the water from 8 degrees to 17 degrees will be but a small proportion of the whole amount of power produced, varying according to the conditions of operation. The loss of water owing to the evaporation thus produced never

exceeds 10 per cent. and seldom will amount to more than 7 per cent.; this quantity will, of course, have to be made good by the addition of water from an external source, but the device will furnish cooling water at such temperature as will permit of a lesser quantity of water being employed and a lower compressor pressure being required, thus ensuring that a less quantity of fuel will be necessary.

Engineers who claim to be in the advanced rank, and who are working for the greatest economy of operation, make themselves familiar with all of the most economical devices and use such as they find are real sources of economy, and thus secure success under most unfavorable conditions, and establish the fact that they are what they claim—that is, competent engineers.

The refinery of the National Cotton Oil Company, on the outskirts of Chareyville, Tex., just outside of Houston, has been destroyed by fire. The refinery buildings, wooden structures, covering several acres of ground, were destroyed, including 3,400 barrels of refined oil, 950 barrels of crude oil, 800 barrels of soap material and 5,200 new barrels, together with all the machinery and fixtures of the plant. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

The American Sheet Steel Company, of New York, have ordered at different times 11 Cross Oil Filters from The Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio.

## REFRIGERATING PLANTS

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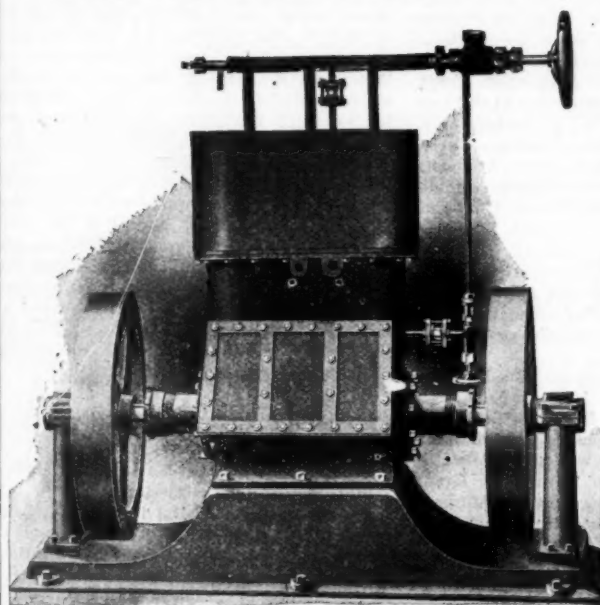
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## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Nov. 24, 1900, are as follows:

## PORK, BBLs.

	Week Nov. 24, 1900.	Week Nov. 25, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1900, to Nov. 24, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	1,309	1,352	5,528
Continent...	322	331	1,182
S. & C. Am...	270	274	1,971
West Indies...	2,227	1,292	8,094
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies...	75	135	499
Other countries	5	27	58
Totals .....	4,208	3,411	17,332

## BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	11,777,754	14,359,905	53,220,062
Continent...	1,350,261	1,162,465	6,617,804
S. & C. Am...	89,175	118,650	347,700
West Indies...	177,700	143,700	841,825
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies...			
Other countries	3,850	58,600	220,975
Totals .....	13,398,740	15,843,410	61,248,366

## LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	5,014,080	4,181,702	22,460,104
Continent...	3,885,761	6,483,935	19,390,648
S. & C. Am...	505,335	905,010	1,699,740
West Indies...	690,510	432,120	2,036,355
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies...	200	19,660	24,430
Other countries	2,680	70,490	285,080
Totals .....	10,078,566	11,792,917	45,915,357

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Nov. 24, 1900.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York ..	3,401	7,501,975	5,886,360
Boston .....	310	2,815,050	1,267,100
Portland ..	65	20,000	453,000
Philadelphia...		1,181,850	202,629
Baltimore ..	400	400,583	1,202,273
Norfolk .....			
N'port News...			807,147
New Orleans...	32	47,000	93,785
Montreal .....		1,432,282	166,272
Pensacola, Fla.			
Totals .....	4,208	13,398,740	10,078,566

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900, to Nov. 24, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Nov. 25, 1899.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	3,466,400	3,141,400	325,000
Hams & bacon, lbs.....	61,248,366	51,077,606	10,170,760
Lard, lbs....	45,915,357	49,943,336	

The decrease in lard (lbs.) this year, Nov. 1, 1900, to Nov. 24, 1900, over that of last year from Nov. 1, 1899, to Nov. 25, 1899, is 4,027,979 lbs.

## Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	Nov. 1 to Nov. 21— 1900.	1899.
Chicago .....	485,000	460,000
Kansas City .....	160,000	180,000
Omaha .....	90,000	130,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	88,000	73,000
St. Louis .....	100,000	100,000
Indianapolis .....	82,000	73,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	22,000	22,500
Cudahy, Wis.....	28,000	34,500
Cincinnati .....	49,000	43,000
Ottumwa, Ia.....	28,000	41,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	24,000	17,000
Sioux City, Ia.....	37,000	33,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	43,000	28,000
Louisville, Ky.....	31,000	30,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	27,000	29,000
Wichita, Kan.....	7,000	15,000
Marshalltown, Ia.....	6,000	6,200
Bloomington, Ill.....	6,200	6,100
Above and all other....	1,385,000	1,395,000

—Price Current.

It is stated that certain departments of the Sioux City (Ia.) plant of the International Packing Company are to be enlarged. The killing floors are not large enough and must be remodeled, said Superintendent Thomas E. Miller, of the Chicago house.

Read The National Provisioner.

## THE MARKET REVIEWS

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

## Weekly Review.

FEEBLY FLUCTUATING MARKETS.—ON THE WHOLE SOME DECLINE IN PRICES.—STEADY LIBERAL RECEIPTS OF HOGS.—HOME DEMANDS FOR MEATS AND LARD FAIRLY ACTIVE.—EXPORTERS STILL SLOW BUYERS.

The variations to prices this week have been light; on the whole the drift of the market has been to an easier basis. Large supplies of hogs steadily, daily, have tended to weakness over the values of the products, with efforts of the packers to work one against the other. At the same time when packers sell the products short, in order to affect the markets for swine, they cover promptly. Indeed, all of the early deliveries show a very conservative short interest. Unquestionably the stocks of the products are now steadily accumulating at the West, however more slowly than usual. Whatever the possible additions to the supplies of the products in the next two months would give at the close of that period much less than the usual holdings for that time of the year. It is this view of the near future situation of supplies that prevents any material permanent addition to the short side in speculation. At the same time there is very little inclination to take the long side, in consideration of the current prices, which are regarded as high by the more important consuming sources. On the whole speculation may be said to be chiefly in the hands of the packers on deliveries up to and including January, and for the purpose of affecting hog prices. Outsiders occasionally take hold of these early deals in the products, quit them, either as the market goes against their ventures, or as small profits are shown. It is realized that the packers have poor prospects of materially weakening the prices of hogs, however desirable it would be to lay down the new packing upon a cheaper basis of values; their stocks of the products are too small for the exertion of a marked raid upon the prices of the swine, even when the latter show in exceptionally liberal volume upon the marketable centers. Competition among the packers for the hogs is naturally more marked than ordinarily. The markets have borne out latterly essentially the indications for some time, in that they would not fluctuate materially in the near future, but that any advantage would be further with buyers. We look for a little change at once of a permanent order. Indeed the fluctuations in prices are likely to be only of a slightly feverish order until January, except as shorts show themselves; it is possible to throw prices temporarily to a materially higher range for squeezing purposes, and because of the small stocks. Spury tendencies are altogether probable; some of these have been had this week. In the general run of the market, however, it may be expected that the interests for a while yet will be directed to the preventing of any marked stimulation to

prices, and that as much as possible leanings will be to the bear side. Any calculation among speculators of marked declines does not come this side of the May option, of which they continue selling to a fair extent. While the products will be controlled in some degree in their values by their stocks there is a good deal of interest attached to the probabilities of export trading. At present it is hard to sell any considerable line of meats and lard to the foreigners. How long the markets on the other side will be able to hang to their current conservative course is a matter of opinion. It is a fair inference that buying by Europe for large accumulations is not at all probable until the spring months, and that the range of prices then will determine its course of operations. We are looking for just a steady, ordinary business for some time from the other side, and in filling in of stocks as compelled, rather than a desire to take the goods for accumulations. The higher corn markets this week, on the incidental squeezing of shorts from small supplies, does not disturb the situation otherwise, in the fact that Europe finds it more advantageous to take steadily large supplies of corn for feeding, rather than meat in an all around, free way, current prices for the hog products in this country. Of course slaughtering in Europe has been under way in a small way for two or three weeks; it will be quite large there in January and through the remainder of the cold season, as compared with previous years. It is a good conclusion that, as working along on its home supplies, Europe will be prolongedly independent over the offerings from this country, particularly in consideration of its kicking against the comparatively high prices, as against the previous year at this time, while it must be recollected that at this period of the season it usually makes its largest contracts. It is conceded that stocks all over Europe are much smaller than ordinarily held at this time of the year, and that even with its ability to fill in and tide along for a few months, that at some time in the season, probably in the spring months, that a good deal of activity must prevail on export wants. The home demands have been a little narrower for a few days, yet on the whole this home business is ahead of last year at this period. The large Chicago shipments, especially of meats, markedly in excess of those of last year at this time, include larger wants of the South, particularly. Some consigned stuff is going to the other side, as well as a fair quantity of both meats and lard on maturing contracts, however slack the new demands. After the holidays all home demands are likely to be materially quickened, as consumption is not abated in this country at the prices. Indeed this year the home demands form the controlling factor and not those from Europe as in recent years. A little holiday demand has prevailed from Europe for fancy meats, for which comparatively good prices have been made. It may be said that the farmers are very well satisfied with the prices of hogs, as they are shipping them forward freely, as shown in part by the less average weights of the swine than last year at this time; possibly the higher prices of corn has had something to do with this; however, the fact remains that it pays better to feed corn than to market it. In New York, the English shippers are very quiet over lard; the Continent shippers buy moderately the refined lard; Cuba has taken a good deal of city lard. Compound lard is slow at 5½¢. City meats are very

quiet; bellies are offered at easier prices, and are somewhat nominal as to their values; pickled shoulders have increased demand; pickled hams are taken moderately.

In New York, sales for the week have been 750 tierces Western steam lard, to arrive, for export; current price about \$7.45@7.50; 1,100 tierces city lard at \$7.10@7.15 to refiners, to \$7.25@7.30 for export, and \$7.55@7.60 for iron bound packages, with 750 tierces for Cuba. Compound lard generally at 6c; some sales at 5½c; 900 bbls. mess pork at \$12.00@13.00; 425 bbls. city family pork, in lots at \$15.50@16.00; 125 bbls. short clear, at \$14.00@16.50; 2,500 pickled shoulders, at 6c; 15,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 9c; 14 lbs. average, at 8½c; 10 lbs. average, 9½c; 15,000 lbs. light green bellies, at 8½c@8¾c; 6,000 pickled hams, at 8¼@8½c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,208 bbls. pork, 10,078,566 lbs. lard and 13,398,740 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 3,411 bbls. pork, 11,792,917 lbs. lard and 15,843,410 lbs. meats.

**BEEF.**—Takings of English shippers are sufficient to give firmness over prices. City tierced, extra India mess, \$15.25@15.50; barreled, extra mess, \$8.50@9.00; family at \$10.50@11.50, and packet at \$10.00@10.50.

(For Friday's closings see page 18.)

## COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

### Weekly Review.

FROM 1½c TO 2c LOWER AT SEABOARD MARKETS.—SLIGHT YIELDING AT THE MILLS.—PRODUCTIONS INCREASING.—EXPORT DEMANDS SLACK.—LESS TRADING WITH WESTERN PACKERS.

The seaboard markets have not had much life this week, outside of speculative trading. Most of the speculation has, of course, been in New York. The prominent traders are not friendly to the current market, although the decline in prices that has taken place latterly has been material. The conditions of demands and supplies are against a support of the market, even if there was not the consideration of getting seed cheaper. We have contended for a long time that it was useless to indulge in expectations of material export demand for oil at around current prices, and that if the New York market got down to 30c for prime yellow, the price would not tempt the foreigners to buy at all freely. It is true that the shippers would now pay 30c for prime yellow in New York, while they could buy at 31½c, but with further weakness here all export bids are likely, as usual, to be reduced. Indeed if there was any marked desire of the shippers to buy at the indicated lower trading basis, it would be shown at New Orleans, where it is possible to make easier terms by about 1c per gallon than in New York, and where, just at present, as an exceptional feature, ocean freight room can be had upon as cheap a basis as in New York. New Orleans, at this writing, offers prime yellow at 31c, and good off yellow at 30c, and asks for bids. The point about the dullness over trading from foreign sources is

the belief by most abroad sources that the markets in this country will all be lower, and that increasing productions, with the reserved order of demands, will bring about increasing desire to sell. It is a fair inference, in any event, that no source in Europe will care to buy freely, when contrasting current prices with the low rates at which they had most of their previous season's wants supplied. It goes against the temper of Europe at all times to pay more money for supplies than it met in a previous year, while this year it is restrained further by reason of its belief that there will be plenty of other kinds of oil offered in a few weeks from which they can fill in. They say, therefore, that they can wait for all possibilities of a cotton oil market more in their favor. The protracted inaction of exporters was bound to tell in the long run on cotton oil. It was very well, the talk of the trade a few weeks since, of the possibilities of the home trading of its likelihood of exhibiting much more active wants and that this country could for a longer time than usual be independent of the indifference of exporters. Conditions have changed since then, in an exhibition of demands much less than had been looked for from home sources, by reason of the unsatisfactory course of the lard market. At the same time productions have been steadily enlarging and making more of an accumulation of the oil. It may now be regarded, as necessary, an important export demand, in combination with a materially improved home consumption to prevent the market from materially declining. The mills can get all the seed they want; many of them have stocked up liberally with it and are actively producing. None of them can make much money with the oil prices alone considered. They are helped out by the full prices for meal. The prices paid for seed would give

the mills a small profit on the selling rates of crude oil direct from the mills. The crude and refined, particularly the latter, if at seaboard markets, dependent upon their demands, do not conform to the prices realized at the mills for the crude oil alone, and may be said to be selling at a loss on the cost of production. The trading in New York in the refined oil, again this week, has been mainly speculative, in the way of protecting short sales. Most of this selling short was done some time since and at least 2c per gallon above current prices. Therefore the buying in of the oil now to apply on contracts nets a very good profit to those sellers ahead of it a few weeks since. It is believed that the mills have well protected their short contracts. On the decline of this week local speculators have, also, pretty well provided for their old sales. However the weakness of the market has led to further speculative selling. Indeed the business this week in New York has been mainly influenced by a desire to sell speculatively. Moreover the increased weakness all around of the oil market is bringing out that caution among the mills over buying seed, that the latter product is as well coming down in price. The fact that seed can be had at easier prices, while it is being more freely offered, is the consoling feature as oil declines. There are expectations that a good deal of oil will come out on December contracts with the first of the month. Some of this oil, however, is now being delivered, and there may be perhaps less of it then than expected by the trade. It is the delivering of this oil on contracts at present that increases the weakness, in the absence of important demand other than from speculators in the desire to sell it. The Western people have been very indifferent buyers this week at the mills, even though they could get the oil cheaper than

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in the previous week. They are in this position: That having contracted pretty liberally with the mills ahead, with their buying a fortnight or so since, they feel that they have enough of a supply in sight to be indifferent, while they prefer to watch for signs of "bottom." Besides the compound lard business is not at all brisk as buyers of compounds are restrained by the halting look of the pure lard market. Therefore home consumption of the oil is not active. Then again cotton oil could go lower and not offer the usual difference in its price with tallow. The soap makers, therefore, hesitate over making important contracts. It is safe to assert that not half of the quantity of oil has been sold up to this time this year that had been placed in the previous season, on account of the singular condition of affairs this year, now well understood. We believe that the season through will show more cotton oil used for edible purposes than last year, and much less for other consumption. We believe also that if the production is as large as last year, and this is altogether probable despite some opinions, that there will be an excess of the oil before the season closes, unless prices are put to a basis over which the consumer will feel no hesitancy over making liberal accumulations of it. We do not look for a materially lower lard market, but the surroundings of it mean that packers will keep as easy prices as possible in order to take in liberal swine supplies, and that the probabilities of an advance in it of more than a temporary order to squeeze shorts, are very slim, until hog supplies fall off. Of course the packers with diminished supplies of swine would be most concerned in protecting prices of the products, but diminished supplies of swine are not probable for a long time. The tallow markets of the country are becoming quieter. The home trade demands for tallow are likely to remain quiet until the new year, as wants for the making of goods for the holidays are well over; the developments of export trading will settle the tallow markets. At present rather an easy feeling prevails over the prices of it. Some of the buying of cotton oil this week, in New York, when the lowest prices prevailed for it, was, presumably, on Southern account. As the mills had pretty well protected their ahead contracts, it is thought that this Southern demand was as well on speculation. No doubt there are people at the South, as in some other directions, who think cotton oil good holding at current prices, since it has had a considerable decline, but, as we have indi-

cated, the surroundings of the market are not as yet assuring of steadiness, although development will be watched with increasing interest.

In New York, sales to the present writing this week, are 800 bbls. prime yellow, December delivery, at 32c; 600 bbls., do., at 32½c; 500 bbls. do., in lots, at 31½c; 200 bbls. do., at 31¼c, now at 31½c; 750 bbls. do., for January at 32½c; 1,400 bbls. do., at 32c; 300 bbls. do., at 31½c, now at 31¼c; 2,000 bbls. do., January and February at 32c; 1,100 bbls. do., February, at 33c and 32½c; 750 bbls. do., at 32½c; 600 bbls. crude at 28@29c; 1,000 bbls. white, latter part of January and early February, at 34½c; 600 bbls. winter yellow at 37c. At the mills sales of 30 tanks crude in Texas, at 24½@25c; 15 tanks in the near Atlantic sections at 25c to 26c, and 40 tanks in the Valley at 25½@26c.

Later.—The market has yielded a little further; there is some export demand at the decline, naturally, more than has been noted in some time; possibly small reactions may occur temporarily, but it strikes us that to move the productions at all freely lower prices will eventually come about. To-day there were offers to sell prime yellow in New York, prompt and December delivery, at 31¼c, and January at 31½c. The exporters are bidding 31c for January to June shipments for several thousands of barrels.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

#### COTTON OIL VS. LINSEED OIL.

Next to petroleum, says the New Haven (Conn.) "Journal-Courier," cottonseed oil seems to be the most wonderful oil. It is already figuring in butter, lard, soap, olive oil and other things, and the limit of its usefulness isn't yet reached. It is announced that Professor Frederick A. Thomas, of New Orleans, has been successful in experiments with cottonseed oil in an effort to remove from it all traces of gum and also to give it the quick-drying property, so that the said oil can be used in place of linseed oil. Over \$250,000,000 worth of linseed oil is consumed annually in this country. A movement is on foot in New Orleans to build a factory that will have an output of 50,000 gallons daily of the oil.

McLeod's tannery at Kingston, N. Y., containing a large quantity of manufactured leather, has been destroyed by fire.

**W. W. LEWIS,**  
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products,

Correspondence Solicited.

#### TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Important Business Transacted at Special Meeting in Dallas.

A special meeting of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was held last week in Dallas. Vice-President W. D. Kyser, of Marlin, in the absence of President Marion Sansom, of Alvarado, presided. The rush of work at this season of the year kept away many of the members who would otherwise have been present. As it was, there was a large attendance, and every section of the big Lone Star State was represented. The meeting was held for the purpose largely of co-operating with the convention to be held at Ft. Worth on November 30, in behalf of the port of Galveston.

The proposition to appoint delegates to this convention met with no opposition and the following report was submitted and adopted: "Your committee on Fort Worth meeting in interest of Galveston beg to report: We indorse the objects of the meeting and representing one of the most important industrial interests of our State are heartily in favor of such State and Federal aid as can be secured to encourage, foster and support any legitimate movement to rehabilitate and reinstate Galveston, the first commercial port of this State and advise the appointment of a committee from our association to attend the meeting on November 30 and December 1.

J. J. Culbertson,  
"J. E. Weaver,  
"J. M. Hardway,  
"Committee."

The following gentlemen were named to represent the association on that occasion: J. J. Culbertson, Paris; E. K. Erwin, Waxahatchie; F. H. Bailey, Paris; Marion Sanson, Alvarado; A. P. McCord, Cameron; Col. Robert Gibson, Dallas; W. G. Davis, Grandview; Thomas Spruance, Arlington; Ed Woodall, Itasca; F. C. Callier, Dallas.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Erwin many of the members present made remarks upon the crop conditions in their respective sections. Messrs. F. H. Bailey, W. C. Hargrove, E. Woodall, A. P. McCord, R. A. Horlock, of Navasota, were among those who spoke.

Secretary Robert Gibson was questioned as to the status of the Grout anti-oleomargarine bill, which has justly aroused such strong opposition in Texas and elsewhere. Col. Gibson stated that the measure would be called up in the House of Representatives on December 6, and that the officers of the association have made arrangements to bring



## The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

# COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.



















every possible influence to bear to prevent its passage. Hon. R. E. Cowart is representing the opponents of the measure in Washington.

A trip to California and return by way of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., at the close of the next annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' convention was proposed by Mr. Bailey. He was appointed with Mr. Erwin and a member to be selected by the two, as a committee to arrange for the lowest possible railroad rates obtainable for the excursion.

Plans for increasing the membership of the association were talked over. Out of 140 mills in Texas, 85 are now members, with excellent prospects for a considerable increase. Of 15 mills in Oklahoma and Indian Territories, seven belong to the association.

## TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

### Weekly Review.

**TALLOW.**—It will prove a very quiet market this week unless something of a stimulating order comes from Europe. The home demands are now very slack. Most of the home soap makers had stocked up with tallow a little while since at less than the current held prices. They are well provided with tallow for their holiday business in goods. Unless they find exporters interested they are likely to wait until the turn of the year for active buying. A good deal depends upon the near future showing of foreign markets. Unless export demands come along in a few days there is likely to be more of an effort to sell. At present New York has not much of a supply to offer. The offerings at Boston and Philadelphia are also small of desirable grades of the beef fat product. Unquestionably a large proportion of the tallow bought latterly in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, was for export. The people who had bought these goods, or at least a fair portion of them, had sold ahead in English markets. The supplies going out, therefore, will not be a burden upon any foreign market. Indeed it is believed that there are short supplies held not only in the English markets, but at some of the principal Continental points, and that at some time in the near future the foreigners must become again important buyers. The fact remains, however, that if the foreign demand is long delayed, to permitting accumulations here, that a test for business here may bring about an easier feeling. Indeed the market here is rather tame this week on the dulness; it, however, could be moved the other way quickly, on resumption of demand, and because of the small supplies. No marked change is at present taking place. The offerings of tallow at the West from packers' hands are also

quite moderate, but it is thought that there is a good deal of it held there on speculation. So long as there is no uneasiness over the holdings there the market is not likely to change. Prime packers in Chicago is quoted at 5½¢, at which 750 tierces sold. Up to this writing no city in hhd's. has been sold in New York; bidding is unimportant; some of the melters who refused 4½¢ for it in the previous week might now take it, although to 5¢ is still talked. City in tierces, which last sold here to the West at 5½¢, is still quoted at that, without, however, further sales. City edible has had a "little" export demand at 5 15-16¢, while it is not offered under 6¢. The country made is not arriving at all freely, and there is just enough demand to take it up well; the prices for it have hardly changed from the previous week, although sellers are perhaps a little more urgent over their offerings; sales for the week of 240,000 lbs. country made at 4½¢ to 5½¢, as to quality.

At Chicago quotations are 5½¢ for prime packers; 5@5½¢ for No. 1 do.; 4½@4¾¢ for No. 2 do.; 5@5½¢ for city renderers, with 100,000 lbs. sold at 5 1-16; 5@5½¢ for prime country, and 4½@4¾¢ for No. 2 do.

On Wednesday the London sale was slacker than expected; it showed only one-quarter sold out of 1,700 casks offered. The New York market on that day continued quiet; refusals were given on city in hogsheads at 4 15-16¢, without sales; possibly 4½¢ would buy; exporters continue out of the market. City in tierces, 5½¢. The contract deliveries, unless sales take place late in the day, of city in hogsheads, will go in at 4½¢.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There is a slack feeling as concerns trading this week. The compound business is slow. The compound makers have fair supplies of the stearine and await more vitality to the business in their manufactured goods. At the same time the pressers are rather busy making deliveries on contracts from their liberal sales about a fortnight since; therefore they have only moderate accumulations and hold the recent selling rate steadily. It is a 6½¢ market at the trading basis. Chicago makers, who had been instances holding up to 7¢, although others were willing to sell at 6½¢, have now, rather uniformly, come to a 6½¢ price.

Later.—Sales of 50,000 lbs. in New York at 6½¢.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Some nice lots have been taken at 8½¢. Even though the business in refined lard is of a moderate order yet it is steady and uses up closely the offerings of choice stearine.

**GREASE.**—Less has been done this week. Exporters, as well as home buyers, are quieter. Supplies of desirable grades were a good deal reduced in the movement previously re-

ferred to; therefore firmness prevails at the recent advanced prices. "A" white quoted at 5½¢, "B" white at 4½¢, yellow at 4½@4¾¢, bone at 4½@4¾¢, and house at 4½¢.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The market is less steamy, by reason of the quieter positions for other fats; outside prices are with more difficulty obtained. Little done for export this week. White quoted at 5½¢ asked, and yellow at 5¢.

**LARD OIL.**—In first hands is now very scarce. The active buying latterly has been chiefly on wants of home consumers. A few lots, however, have been taken for export. It would require a good deal of shopping around to get other than second hand lots. About 62@63¢ quoted for prime, and the situation quite firm.

Later.—It is almost impossible to get the oil from first hands; the only party holding it wants 68¢; it will be a couple of weeks before material offerings can be had as everybody is well sold ahead.

**CORN OIL.**—While there were sellers a few days since at 6½¢, for car lots, the disposition now is to ask 6½¢. But it is impossible to sell exporters at these prices and the market hangs on the manifestation of other demands. The situation is unsettled.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

## HIDES AND SKINS

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—There seems to be a general impression that the market has reached the top and that prices while nominally strong are not so firmly sustained as they were. It is claimed that sales made last week brought less money than was currently supposed, at least on some varieties. There were a number of reasons given as to why some of the larger concerns purchased in the volume they did, but the generally accepted reason was that it was largely owing to a concession in price. The supplies, with the exception of branded stock, are sufficiently generous.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, would probably not command in advance of 12½¢. The week was not characterized by any excessive trading.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS are a fairly strong factor at 11¼@11½¢, though they are quoted fractionally higher.

COLORADO STEERS are in comparatively small supply. The price is 10½¢.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS in heavies are quotable at 12½¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lbs. and up, have sold at 11½¢, under that weight at a variety of prices. They have been in good request.

BRANDED COWS are in short supply, being in request at 9½¢ and generally offering ¼¢ higher.

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

SOAP MATERIALS

GREASE

....CHEMICALS....

CAUSTIC SODA  
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL  
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI  
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL  
OLIVE OIL FEETS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



**NATIVE BULLS** continue at least nominally firm at 10½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The country market is hardly as strong as it has been and the volume of business has been only fair. It is improbable that the immediate demand will be of sufficient strength to buoy up prices, which seem in declining tendency. Buyers from the various sections, notably from the East, purchase only to satisfy immediate necessities. We quote:

No. 1 **BUFFS**, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have lost caste and while we do not feel warranted in altering the 9½c quotation, the latter is not firm.

No. 1 **EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are held at 9½c. This variety is strong at the price.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** run from 8½c to 9c, according to weight, quality and selection.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, sell at 9½c. They are scarce.

**NATIVE BULLS** have been in good request at 8¼@8½c flat.

**CALFSKINS.**—No. 1 country skins are quotable at 12c. There has been a fair call.

**KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., sell at 10½@10¾c. Choice offerings find ready takers at above prices.

**DEACONS** range from 57½c to 80c, according to weight, quality and selection.

**SLUNKS.**—There are no reported sales. A fair price is 25c.

**HORSEHIDES** have been in active request at from \$3.40 to \$3.50.

**SHEEPSKINS** continue a brisk factor. We quote:

**PACKER PELTS**, \$1.20.

**COUNTRY PELTS**, 80@90c.

**PACER LAMBS**, \$1.05@1.10.

**COUNTRY LAMBS**, 75@80c.

#### KANSAS CITY.

Hides.—Last week closed with sales going to the comfortable figure of 40,000 hides for Kansas City. The sensation of the week being the almost clearance sale of light native cows in all the leading markets at 10½c, being ¼c higher than the knowing ones expected to purchase at—in fact, 10½c had been freely offered by various parties, and some were pretty sure they would have to drop in their fingers at this price, but some tanner who wanted the choice hides of the year, was willing to pay the quarter more, and decidedly they are a better purchase than hides taken off now at 10½c, as they were without a doubt the prime hides of the year. It is hard to say how many hides were included in this sale; some put it down as over 100,000, while other papers who seem to take a delight in bearing the

market on all occasions—sometimes without rhyme or reason—put it down at 40,000, so you can take the bull or the bear information—which ever suits you best. Branded cows are freely offered at 9½c, and they are still coming to the market in larger proportions than anticipated. Light Texas and extremes are plentiful, and the tanners are slowly taking hold of them at 10½c for the lights; extremes at 10c. Heavy Texas are still scarce. Native steers should be a little more plentiful, and suppose this is the reason 13c is not a popular price, for they are now getting long haired, and 12½c would be nearer their valuation—but to be sure no one can blame the packer for getting all he can out of his hides. Taking it as a whole the market is in a very good condition, the stocks not burdensome, and as the quality is getting poorer, the hair longer, and consequently the shrinkage in curing much less than six weeks ago, the packers can afford to come down a peg or two, and still, being on the safe side of the market, but he is not going to come down until he has thoroughly tested the situation. Butts sold at 11½c.

**Sheepskins.**—The situation on sheepskins remains unchanged. The packers are obtaining good prices, and have no trouble in disposing of their stocks.

#### BOSTON.

The market shows less strength and it is fairly evident from the attitude of the tanners that they feel that they have been worked to a grand stand finish on prices. It would be difficult indeed to raise the schedule above 9½c and it is not at all unlikely that prices actually obtained are fractionally lower. New Englands continue scarce and a stiff factor, though recent transactions show the weakening trend of the market. Calfskins continue in active request with prices firmly held. Raw stock importations are in advancing tendency.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Supplies continue scarce, which fact is mainly responsible for the preservation of conditions. We quote:

**CITY STEERS**, 10½@11c.

**CITY COWS**, 9½@10c.

**COUNTRY STEERS**, 10@10½c.

**COUNTRY COWS**, 9@9½c.

**COUNTRY BULLS**, 8½@9c.

**CALFSKINS**, very strong.

#### NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES.**—While the local market has been slower to advance than either Eastern or Western contemporaries, the schedule certainly seems less susceptible to weakening influences than any of the other points. Some of the packers are sold ahead to the first of the year and a good inquiry prevails. We quote:

No. 1 **NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, 12½@12¾c.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS**, 11c.

**SIDE BRANDED STEERS**, 10½c.

**CITY COWS**, 10c.

**NATIVE BULLS**, 10½c.

**CALFSKINS** (see page 42).

**HORSEHIDES**, \$2.00@3.25.

#### SUMMARY.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that hides in both packer and country market have attained the highest attitude of which the present situation is capable and that any change in the situation would tend toward recession. As a matter of fact such a tendency is well developed and it is not improbable that concessions have occurred on several varieties, though there is nothing beyond vague rumor to support such a theory. It is only logical to suppose that the generous cattle receipts must have their influence and it seems equally probable that some special inducement was offered in effecting the clearance sales which have distinguished recent operations. The country market is as usual responsible to packer pulsations, butts, which may generally be accepted as a barometer of country market conditions, showing a declining tendency. Buyers, and especially Eastern ones, as conservatism thrives in that section, are buying cautiously with an evident disposition to buy wisely in preference to buying too well. Every indication points to the fact that the spirit of advance has been at least temporarily laid. Boston tanners are now probably fairly supplied and their limited operations have already exerted a depressing influence over buff conditions. The Philadelphia market is strong mainly because it is hard to get stock. As soon as this difficulty is obviated prices will follow whatever the general trend may be at the receipt of more generous supplies. New York prices are pretty well sustained and this center seems likely to preserve the present schedule longer than most of its contemporaries.

#### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 12½c; No. 1 butt branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼@11½c; Colorado steers, 10¾c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12¼c; No. 1 native cows, 11¼c; branded cows, 9¾@10c; native bulls, 10½c.

#### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9½c; branded steers and cows, 8¾@9c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9¾c; native bulls, flat, 8¼@8½c; calfskins, for No. 1, 12c; kips, for No. 1, 10½@10¾c; deacons, 57½@80c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.40@3.50; packer pelts, \$1.20; country pelts, 80@90c; packer lambs, \$1.05@1.10; country lambs, 75@80c.

#### BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½c; New England hides, 9¼c.

#### PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10@10½c; country cows, 9@9½c; country bulls, 8½@9c.

**BEST...  
CASH...  
PRICES**

ARE PAID FOR  
**COW HIDES, CALFSKINS  
and HORSE HIDES**

BY THE

HIDE DEPARTMENT

American Hide and Leather Company

No. 92 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK

## NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12½¢@12¾¢; butt branded steers, 11¢; side branded steers, 10½¢; city cows, 10½¢@11¢; native bulls, 10¢@10½¢; calveskins (see page 42); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

## HIDELETS.

The Standard Extract Co. is the name of a new tanner's material corporation of Boston.

Richard Stack, of the New York hide importing firm of Harburger & Stack, has gone to Mexico on business.

The Eagle Tanning Works of Chicago have purchased the old plant of the Grand Haven Leather Co., and it is said, will operate them.

Richard Young, president of the Richard Young Co., the well known New York sheepskin tanners, has returned from an extended foreign tour.

The American Hide & Leather Co. have decided not to continue their Portville (N. Y.) tannery. Some of the effects will be transferred and the balance sold.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared by the United States Leather Co. on its preferred stock at its quarterly meeting held on the 27th ult.

## INSULATING PAPERS AND COLD WATER PAINTS.

Hercules, as its name signifies, is a very strong, absolutely waterproof paper, manufactured by Frank S. De Ronde Company, 52-54 John street, New York, and is the result of years of careful study and practical experi-



ence in this particular field. In addition to its great strength, it has those most desirable features which go to make up a perfect insulating paper in that no deteriorating stock such as ground wood, sulphite, etc., is used to increase its strength, as experience has proven that such products only serve to make paper rot and decay, particularly if it is ever exposed to dampness. On the contrary, this paper is made from a high grade jute stock that is thoroughly saturated with a waterproof preservative composition, which gives the paper its strength and thoroughly and effectually preserves every fiber of the raw material. This composition is absolutely odorless and thus the paper is rendered a most effective and perfect non-conductor, it being air tight, water, acid and alkali proof and perfectly clean to handle. Another great feature of this product is that owing to its extreme elasticity, it will stand more bending, particularly in cold weather, than any other kind of paper made. It will not crack from extreme cold or become sticky, no matter what the temperature may be.

This company are also manufacturers of the well known lythite cold water paint, extensively employed both for inside and outside work. This paint is fire and weather-proof and is made in pure white and many colors. The white is especially valuable for coating the walls of storage rooms, engine rooms and many other places. It gives a lustrous white fire and weatherproof surface, as hard as iron. Good sized practical working samples may be had free for the asking. All those interested in refrigeration, cold storage and manufacturing of every description will find it to their advantage to address the manufacturers for samples of both of these valuable products.

## RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## RETAIL BUTCHERS AND PRICES.

We have received a set of resolutions in the form of a statement issued to the general public by the Brooklyn Retail Butchers' M. P. Association giving the reasons why the members of the association must raise the price of the cuts of meat to the consumer. On account of the report of the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show and the pressure upon our space by other important matters which must run, we are forced to make but a few extracts from the document. It says:

"The changes which have taken place in the last twenty years in the mode of commercial dealing warrants the alarm of the retail merchant in every community, and especially those changes which are daily transpiring in our midst.

"The retail merchants of this country are at this moment face to face with conditions which, if allowed to continue, must eventually overwhelm and annihilate them.

"A rise of one cent wholesale in meats compels a rise of three cents per pound retail; for the reason that the loss in cutting offal is more than three cents of an advance to the retailer.

"Therefore, we, the retail butchers, ask the forbearance of the patient public in being reluctantly compelled to force up our prices."

There is much irrelevant matter about trusts, supply, transportation, crops, etc., which are the usual academic utterances of those unfamiliar with the hard facts. Based upon nearly a thousand letters from ranches, etc., we say that there is a live stock shortage; calves alone suffered 50 per cent. in the great Panhandle country during last winter's cold snap; crops are large, but the prices are high for all live stock feed stuffs; transportation is dearer and a lot of inside facts go to make meat high.

The butchers have been selling meat too low for the last three years. We told them so all the time. We told them that they would have to get down to a business basis. Many did not believe us. Some did. The teachers who taught the contrary of our lesson are now whistling a different tune.

Cattle and hogs will not fall in price. They cannot. No butcher can buy steers, kill them himself and sell the meat at the price at which he gets it from the abattoirs. Try it. We know. It isn't nice talk to say so, but it is the truth, nevertheless, and truth has to be recognized and acted upon sooner or later. We are the butcher's friend and advise him for his good.

Get together. Put up the retail price of your cuts. Get your money back. Good business compels you to act that way. It is best to be plain, and blunt and truthful. The big retail butchers who have their own cattle killed for them or slaughter them at their own abattoirs can't sell beef cheaper than the present price to their fellow marketmen than they get it, nor can they safely sell it cheaper to the general public. Good cattle come high, and they are not plentiful. The retailers should join associations more and advise among themselves. The Retail Butchers' Association is doing hard work, but, what can a body of a couple hundred members do among 5,000 butchers in Greater New York? Get together and advise one with another for your own good.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The butchers of Hazleton, Pa., are about to form an association among themselves for mutual benefit.

The Pork Packers and Provision Dealers' Association, of Cincinnati, O., last week voted for the following officers for the ensuing year:

For president, John Maescher; for vice-president and directors, Thomas Morrison, Joseph L. Roth and Harry E. Meyer; for secretary, Charles B. Murray; for treasurer, George Zehler.

The retail butchers and grocers of Batavia, N. Y., organized themselves into an association last week and elected the following officers:

President, George H. Phelps; vice-president, Fred B. Gleason; treasurer, Charles M. Ebling. The election of a secretary was deferred.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Columbus, O., elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Henry Pietsch; vice-president, William Sartain; secretary, Martin L. Kellner; treasurer, A. Thurn; sergeant-at-arms, R. Willsie, and two trustees, Chris Roth for three years and Herman Falter for one year. The body then resolved to withdraw from the Ohio State Association.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Fall River, Mass., met last week and elected the following officers for a year:

President, W. Lincoln Booth; vice-president, P. F. Peloquin; treasurer, Peter Bererton; secretary, Dennis P. Sullivan; financial secretary, Mr. Arnold.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is promoting a plan for the market place. They have been forced to take some protection against the hucksters.

## New Shops.

Johnson & Phillips have opened their new meat market in the Cleveland Block, Adams, N. Y.

Richard Divine & Co. are about to open their meat market at Woonsocket, R. I.

T. H. Commisky will build a meat market in front of his icehouse at Moscow, N. Y.

S. A. Clark will open a new meat market in the new building opposite his present place on Main street, Bangor, Me.

John Orcutt has opened a meat market in the basement of the Gage Block at Monson, Mass.

Richard Chapman will soon open a meat market at Middletown, Conn.

Sellar has added a meat market to his business at St. Joseph, Mo.

Geo. Haynes and Jerome Ballou have joined hands and gone into the meat market business at South Alexandria, N. H.

## Business Changes.

G. A. Roy has bought the meat market of his competitor at Redwood, N. Y.

Layton & Flesher have purchased the meat and provision business of Frost Brothers at William and Liberty streets, Delaware, O.

H. R. Mandeville has closed his meat market at Bonton, N. J.

Wm. H. Grupe has bought the meat market business of Henry Brougham at Bellevue, N. Y.

## A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE



## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

### MEAT LOWER IN PRICE.

President E. F. O'Neill, of the East Side New York City Retail Butchers' Association, said Tuesday night at the regular meeting of the organization: "The price of beef has gone a cent lower since the last meeting. No higher prices are anticipated."

### AN ENTERPRISING CONCERN.

A man who is in every way deserving of the attention of the retail trade is C. H. Sagemann, at 7 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y., successor of Otto Bartels. Mr. Sagemann is a wholesale dealer in provisions, fish, salt, lard and all kinds of canned meats. His cheese and delicacy department is at 62 Washington avenue. The business Mr. Sagemann conducts has been established twenty years, while he himself has had years' experience in it. Besides this, he is a practical cutter. His goods are pronounced, by those who handle and eat them to be of the best, while his uniform courtesy to all makes it a pleasure to do business with him. And as to his prices—they're right.

What more need be said? Go and give Mr. Sagemann a trial order.

Hotel and restaurant men rushed to the street to see the novel caravan. Cable and trolley cars were temporarily blocked, pedestrians looking in wonder; flags were flying, the band playing and the butchers and marketmen cheered with delight at this view of such fine prize-winning cattle taken away from Pittsburgh and brought to this city at great trouble and expense by a New York butcher who had nerve enough to buck the largest wholesale slaughterers in the bidding. Verily, this is a world of progress when a butcher can cause so much excitement in a big city like New York. Mr. Buchsbaum is the first retail butcher to advertise the good quality of beef he handles in such an original and unique way. The gentleman himself is a modest, unassuming man, and little did he dream of the wide notoriety his originality was fetching him. But the end is not yet. When the beef of these plump cattle is placed on sale at his model places of business the thrifty housewives who know good beef will have a wild scramble for it; a scrimmage to which no flying wedge on any football team or any bargain counter rush can compare. Mr. Buchsbaum is a living example of the old saying, "Nothing succeeds like success."

### Killing the Prime Beef.

Butchers from all over the city flocked to the abattoirs of the United Dressed Beef Co.,

baum at the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show. Many



MR. AARON BUCHSBAUM.

old-timers present said they had not seen finer beef in five years. The style in which they were dressed showed that even the dressers



A CARLOAD OF SHORTHORN PRIZE BEEVES.

### AARON BUCHSBAUM'S PARADE OF PRIZE CATTLE.

By Leon Alexandre.

New York was the scene of the greatest excitement last Friday. It was all caused by the popular and well known New York butcher, Aaron Buchsbaum, of 523, 729-31 Ninth avenue. He purchased at the Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show a load of prize winning cattle. The idea suggested itself to him to let his many customers through the city see them alive. So he had a gigantic parade. The cattle were loaded in trucks, the prize ribbons on the steers proudly fluttering in the breeze. These cattle were among the finest seen in New York in many a day. To the accompaniment of a brass band they started on a triumphal march up Columbus avenue, with all of Mr. Buchsbaum's trucks and delivery wagons strung out behind. At 110th street they turned down Amsterdam avenue through 34th street, down Sixth avenue to 14th street, up Broadway East to 42d street, stopping meanwhile on the road to feed the horses and cattle. The procession caused the greatest commotion along the line of march.

44th street and First avenue, last Sunday afternoon to see the prize winning cattle slaughtered that were purchased by Aaron Buchs-

knew what kind of meat they were handling and worked accordingly. The shape of the beef appealed strongly to the butchers.



## \$1,000.00 in Gold

will be paid if Freeze-Em is not the best preservative for

## PORK SAUSAGE AND CHOPPED BEEF

Freeze-Em keeps Pork Sausage in any climate as fresh as if the meat were frozen. Send for FREE SAMPLE.

We wish to caution customers when buying from jobbers to Beware of fraudulent imitations.

## B. HELLER & CO., Chemists

249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

\*\* Kirk B. Armour was in the city this week.

\*\* Ruddy Bros. opened their Eastern beef agency with Conron Bros., at Westchester avenue, last week. Mr. Ruddy is at present in the city. Mr. Murphy, late manager for Cudahy at Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, manages the box.

\*\* The weather was bad for Thanksgiving turkeys, so the turkeys were bad also. The market was full of cheap trash, but good birds were hard to get at any price.

\*\* John Piening, the champion butcher wrestler of the world, wrestled Paul Pons, the champion of France and a claimant of the world's championship, last night. We had gone to press before the result was known.

\*\* The New York Veal & Mutton Company has secured a judgment against Morris Heim for the sum of \$92.

\*\* As we went to press last night the New York Veal & Mutton boys and their guests were shaking the foot and having a high old time at the big ball in progress at the Tautonia assembly rooms, Sixteenth street and Third avenue.

\*\* "Mike" Levy is now the hustling manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s North Sixth street, Brooklyn, box.

\*\* "Gabe" Isaacs, formerly manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s North Sixth street, Brooklyn, branch, has gone back into the slaughtering business for himself. His slaughterhouse is at Hudson avenue, Brooklyn.

\*\* The consolidation of the Armour concerns combined the general Eastern staffs. Mr. Chas. C. Galbraith, of the packing company, is now installed with his whole staff at the Armour general offices, 175 Duane street. The transfer of offices from Manhattan market was affected Tuesday of last week. Mr. Galbraith is to be congratulated upon his promotion.

\*\* Arthur Meeker, of the Armour general staff, Chicago, was in the city during the week.

\*\* J. G. Osborne, manager of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's small stock cooler at Forty-fifth street and First avenue, had the misfortune of having his household effects go up in a blaze in the house where he resided. That was on Tuesday.

\*\* President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Co., was in the West this week. He returned to-day.

\*\* Joe Bruce, of Boston, and of the G. H. Hammond Company, was in the city this week. The "Hub" is reported as still moving.

\*\* Erasmus Blauvelt, a Nyack butcher, had a race with a thief up about Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue. The rascal had the marketman's watch. Blauvelt was "lickered."

\*\* Louis Adler, 347 East Forty-ninth street, formerly of Strauss Bros. & Co., in the meat business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$4,450. No assets. The firm assigned March 2, 1900.

\*\* Abraham Strauss, 339 East Fifty-first street, formerly in the wholesale meat business has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,350. Assets, none.

\*\* Ferdinand Tegge, of 128 Ainslie street, Brooklyn, who died last week at the age of 60 years made most of the wagons used by the meat people of Wallabout market for over 30 years. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

\*\* Messrs. Blum & Kahn, of Upper Eighth avenue, are a team of hustlers. Their store is a bazaar of good things and every thing so tastily arranged that it is a pleasure to their large circle of lady customers to do their own shopping instead of sending

orders, in consequence of which their store is crowded all day.

\*\* Frank Beck, of Second avenue, has the biggest kind of a cinch. He has an immense fish trade Fridays, and it's all profit. We have often wondered why Frank was absent from business every Thursday. He goes Fishing!!

#### A HAPPY EVENT.

Sunday the engagement of Mr. Maurice Levy, of this city, to Miss Hannah Van Gelderen, the pretty daughter of State "bob" veal inspector Van Gelderen, will be celebrated at the Van Gelderen residence, 122 East 114th street, New York. Both the prospective bride and groom are popular, and it is certain that their friends will have a pleasant and a happy evening.

#### THE BIG S. & S. VAUDEVILLE AND BALL.

The event about which the trade has been thinking and talking so much, and the ladies have been planning tasty and elaborate gowns for will take place next Friday night, Dec. 7, at the big and comfortable Lenox Lyceum at the corner of 59th street and Madison avenue. This long-looked-for event is the grand vaudeville and ball of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. E. M. B. Association, of which M. M. Behrend is at present the energetic president.

The finest music and the finest professional vaudeville talent which this big city and its scores of theaters could furnish has been engaged. This is the list of high-class vaudeville artists that have been engaged:

The Althea Sisters—the "Althea Twin" dancers.

Chas. T. Aldrich—A rich comical juggler. The Three Lelliotts, who give a funny musical sketch.

O'Brien & Harvel—Speak for themselves.

Cecilian Quartette—Are music itself.

James Richmond Glenroy—Has a great name.

Moving Pictures and Novelties.

Now there is fun enough for any evening. To it all is attached a superb ball to the orchestral music of Prof. Jos. S. Nathan's fine orchestra. Don't fail to go. We wouldn't miss it for anything.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

\*\* The pork killing season has opened in Bridgeport, Conn., and the slaughterhouses are running full time.

\*\* Quail and woodchuck are scarce in the New Haven, Conn., market.

\*\* Geo. W. Carr, a well known butcher of Trenton, N. J., is dead.

\*\* J. F. Singer has enlarged his meat market at Defiance, O. Manager Harry Wrede feels prouder of it now.

\*\* The butchers of Trenton, N. J., are hearing whispers of a credit agreement between this and Christmas.

\*\* Many of the Buffalo, N. Y., butchers have failed to take out new licenses. The corporation counsel is after them.

\*\* The W. D. Merriam market at Windsor Locks, Conn., has been closed. It ran a few months.

\*\* John J. Hagan's meat market at Millville, R. I., had a hot time with a fire last week.

\*\* Mr. F. Gill has been selected by the Board of Directors of the Alton Packing Company of Macon, Ga., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Henry Myers as director and manager of the company.

\*\* Aug. Gebhart, of Peotone, Ill., has shifted his market business around near Amman's hardware store.

\*\* W. H. Stack, the Zanesville, O., butcher, sent eight head of cattle to the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, which closed last week.

\*\* C. H. Crowe is the new Armour manager at Davenport, Ia. He succeeded James M. Neal, who has been transferred to an Eastern branch.

\*\* Groat & Tassay have added a commodious refrigerator to their big market at Philadelphia, Pa. It has a big glass front.

## MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Bernstein, M., Cannon; to E. Diamond.	\$ 125
Carabba, J., 1345 Second ave.; to Dumauf & Wicke.	329
Ferdman, S., 2133 Third ave.; to H. Brand.	115
Goldberg, S., 634 E. 12th; to H. Brand.	90
Lacerra, G., 15 Jackson; to H. Brand.	110
Meyer, A. & H., 453 E. 86th; to J. Levy.	105
Nagle, Samuel, 701 E. 6th; to H. Brand.	125
Preuskie, B., 153 Henry; to I. Levy.	50
Roth, I., 2172 Eighth ave.; to J. Levy.	1,500
Seligson, M., 19 E. 3d; to M. Zimmerman, et al.	250
Scheckinzer, C., 848 Eleventh ave.; to J. Theofel, Jr.	200

##### Bills of Sale.

Greenberg, A., 2090 Madison ave.; to D. Marks.	\$ 400
Rasche, Jos., 621 E. 138th; to J. Schneider.	506
Schlegel & Beck, 90 Amsterdam ave.; to C. Miller.	400

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Rehde, C., 945 Second ave.; to E. Schweizer.	\$ 75
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### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Gottesman, C. & T., 364 E. 8th; to H. Ruben.	\$ 28
Auslander, H., 250 Broome; to M. Levin.	15
Berliant, Jos., 115 Broadway; to E. R. Biehler.	122
Hopper, A. C., 1935 Broadway; to A. Krauer.	300
Kahrs, F. C., Jr., 7 Pine; to Hirsch & S.	490
Morse, H. A., 268 Third ave.; to H. Smith.	600
Reiss, Jones, 52 E. 9th; to S. Edelskin.	50
Rosenberg & Zigas, 79 Suffolk; to J. Cohen.	135
Schneider, Mary, 2139 Third ave.; to A. Herzog.	350
Schemalleck & Hartmann, 1323 Third ave.; to Hy. Hartmann.	700
Shapiro & Liechtman, 118 Spring; to Shapiro & Neumann.	200
Weissman, Max, 173 2d; to Esther Weissman.	350

##### Bills of Sale.

Bargfrede, C., 556 Brook ave.; to W. Hoops.	\$1,000
Bard, M., 286 E. 2d; to H. Gerzan.	250
Felix, B., 91 Third ave.; to J. Garten.	172
Hottum, Geo., 1681 Ave. A; to M. Hottum.	1
Kantzmann, A., 46 Ave. A; to N. Pfeiffer.	100

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Segall, S., 9 Debevoise; to M. Zieser.	\$ 200
Weissberger, I., 2996 Fulton; to A. Bergida.	687

##### Bills of Sale.

Bergida, A., 2996 Fulton; to I. Weissberger.	Nom.
Christoffers, M., 1001 Flatbush ave.; to J. H. Woltman.	1,250

### Meats Must Not be Mailed.

"An order was received by Postmaster Graham yesterday," says the Rochester (N. Y.) "Union," of November 22, "to the effect that the mailing of meats to Germany is prohibited and that postmasters must until further orders refuse to receive packages of meat for that country, even though they be hermetically sealed and labeled as 'samples.'"



## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

## Live Stock.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.

Cattle.—Receipts, 4,214; shipments, 6,218. Market dull and lower. General quality arriving not very good. Bulk of sales \$4.50@5. Butcher stock steady at \$2.75@4.50, and stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.30. Bulls \$2.50@4.35, and stag \$4.20@4.70. Calves.—Receipts, 527; shipments, 147. Calves steady, \$3.50@5.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 36,824; shipments, 3,112. Market steady to strong at the close. Considering the heavy receipts of hogs during the past week prices have held well, probably owing to advance in pork and higher prices for cash corn to some extent. Quality of arrivals improving somewhat. Bulk of sales \$4.75@4.85.

Sheep.—Receipts, 7,159; shipments, 1,944. Market steady for good grades; inferior weak. Quality generally poor. Best sheep selling at \$4, best lambs \$5.15. Bulk of sales \$3.35@3.60 for sheep, and \$4.75@5 for lambs. Feeding sheep \$3.40@3.80 and feeding lambs \$4.50@4.80.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Cattle.—Receipts, 249; shipments, 1,802. Market practically unchanged. General quality of receipts not very good. Best grades sold \$5.25@5.75, inferior \$3.85@4.50. Calves.—Receipts, 24; shipments, 36. Calves \$4.25@5.50. Best cattle 20c lower than last week; inferior 40c@50c, native butcher stock 20c. Cannery strong. Stockers and feeders lower.

Hogs.—Market good; prices 5c higher. Bulk of hogs \$4.85@4.95. Packers bought readily early. Prices to-day around \$1 higher than a year ago, and \$1.50 higher than two years ago. Quality improving. Receipts, 19,719; shipments, 340.

Sheep.—Receipts, 1,654; shipments, 1,337. Market slow; prices lower. Good sheep \$4@4.25, and lambs \$5@5.15. Most of offerings were mixed low grade natives.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.

Cattle.—Receipts, 17,269; shipments, 2,725. Market 10c@15c higher for best grades; others steady. Common natives \$4@4.50; best grades \$5.50@5.90. Quality of receipts generally not very good. Calves.—Receipts, 341; shipments, 13. Good veals, \$5.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 36,267; shipments, 4,104. Market brisk; prices 2½c@5c higher. Bulk of packers purchases largely at \$4.90@4.95. Some smooth butcher hogs brought \$5. Pigs, \$4@4.75. Market weakened toward the close.

Sheep.—Receipts, 16,755; shipments, 3,618. Market slow and 10c lower. Lambs, \$4.75@5. Good sheep, \$3.80@4.25.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Cattle.—Receipts, 6,390; shipments, 2,693. Demand good; prices strong for best grades. Being Thanksgiving week beef to a great extent will give place to poultry, which has its effect on the market, of course. Top cattle, \$5.30@5.90; medium grades, \$5@5.25. There is an excellent London demand just at present. Calves.—Receipts, 798; shipments, 55. Calves were in good demand, best bringing \$5.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 38,774; shipments, 4,250. Market slow; prices 5@10c lower. Bulk of sales, \$4.80@4.90. Packers seem to fight shy of the heavier hogs. Eastern shippers indifferent. Pigs, \$4@4.60.

Sheep.—Receipts, 16,630; shipments, 4,524. Demand good; prices steady. Best sheep, \$3.75@4.25. Lambs sold as high as \$5.25. A number of export wethers arrived to-day bought some time ago at \$4.75. Average, 135 lbs.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Cattle.—Receipts (estimated), 22,000; Shipments (estimated), 3,500. Market for choice beefs good and prices steady; for inferior grades slow, and prices 10@15c lower. Dressed beef buyers and Eastern shippers confined their purchases largely to the better class. Natives, \$5.25@5.50 for the best, poorer grades \$3.75@4.50. Stocker and feeder trade slow at unchanged prices; butchers and cannery, 10@15c lower. Calves.—Receipts (estimated), 600; shipments (estimated), 60. Calves.—Steady; prices unchanged.

Hogs.—Receipts (estimated), 44,000; shipments (estimated), 6,500. Market erratic; receipts unexpectedly large. Prices irregular, varying from 5c lower to steady, closing weak. Bulk of sales \$4.80@4.90, and pigs \$4@4.75.

Sheep.—Receipts (estimated), 15,000; shipments (estimated), 3,000. Market fairly active; prices practically unchanged. Choice stuff scarce. Best grades sheep, \$3.75@4.35. Lambs, \$5@5.10 for choice, with feeders \$4.35@4.75.

## CLOSING PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

## CATTLE AND CALVES—

Common to prime beef steers... \$4.00@6.00  
Plain stockers to good feeders... 2.00@4.35  
Bulls, poor to fancy... 2.10@4.35  
Good cows to choice heifers... 3.15@4.75  
Com'n can'n'g to good cut'g cows... 1.50@3.10  
Stock to fancy veal calves... 2.50@5.50  
Light Tex. cows to g'd Tex. steers... 2.65@4.90  
Western range to fed Westerns... 3.50@5.60

## HOGS—

Rough p'k'g to g'd str'g w't ship.. 4.55@4.90  
P'n m'd to s'cted butcher, w't's... 4.70@4.95  
Com. light mixed to ass'ted light.. 4.40@4.90  
Stags, skips and poor pigs to choice 100-lb. pigs... 2.25@4.55

## SHEEP AND LAMBS—

Med. mix. natives to p'm wethers... 3.20@4.20  
Plain ewes to Texas muttons... 2.60@4.15  
Culls, bucks and fair to poor stock... 1.50@2.50  
Fair to fancy yearlings... 3.85@4.25  
Spring lambs, poor to fancy... 3.50@5.15  
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy... 3.75@4.85

## Late Telegram.

The receipts on Nov. 30 were as follows: Cattle, 3,500; hogs, 25,000; sheep, 5,000.

## The General Live Stock Situation.

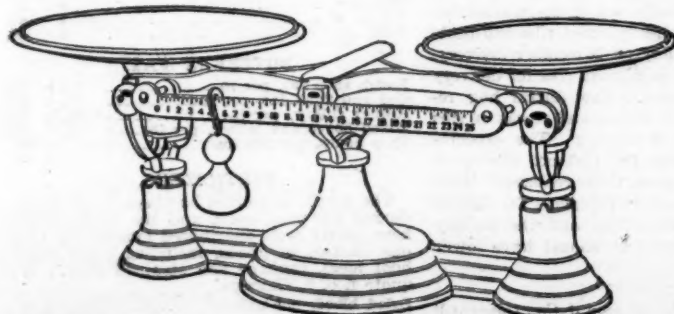
(Special report for The National Provisioner by the Mallory Commission Company, Live Stock Commission Merchants, of Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa.)

Union Stock Yards,

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28, 1900.

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs continue liberal at all of the markets, provision market shows a further advance, and although the demand hesitated slightly the fore part of the week, the larger packers are still free buyers in all of the markets and prices are hanging around the best of the season. The Missouri river markets, as usual at this season of the year, are holding very close to the Chicago market, but notwithstanding this, all markets are getting liberal receipts. The demand continues good and so far but very little accumulation of product is recorded. The quality of the offerings is only fair with a larger percentage of brood sows than usual at this season of the year. We still believe that the supply of pigs to come forward during the winter will compare favorably with that of the last two years, and while the number of cattle on feed will show a considerable reduction, we believe the receipts of hogs will hold up during the fore part of next year to liberal proportions. We also feel friendly towards the market and believe the prospects favor hogs selling around steady prices for the near future. We, however, advise the trade to watch the provision market carefully and remember that at this season of the year, packers are liable to have a change of heart and bring about a reaction in prices. The best demand is for light and medium weight hogs, and as we have noted a great many times during the past ten years, the trade has changed materially in favor of lighter weight hogs. We believe that feeders will do well to watch the constant changes that occur in the handling of the business and feed their live stock to meet the changed conditions. In other words, we believe it wisdom on the part of the producers to market all kinds of stock at an earlier age and at lighter weights.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle this week show a considerable reduction, and as usual, under similar conditions, the market for the better grades ruled active and prices reacted from 10c to 20c. The supply of butcher stuff was liberal, but the demand for cannery and fair to good cows continues strong with prices showing a little advance. With the Thanksgiving holiday season out of the way we look for some improvement in the demand for meat in the near future, and although the forthcoming Live Stock Exposition will bring out a considerable number of choice



TOCKYARDS AND PROVISION SCALES.—"Agate" Bearings.

## BORDEN &amp; SELLECK CO.

48 &amp; 50 Lake St., Chicago.

CLEVELAND. ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY

Entire Scale is galvanized, all bearings are jeweled, making a thoroughly rust-proof Scale of the most reliable and substantial kind for meat packers, butter and provision dealers. Side beam weighs up to two pounds.

Furnished with or without side beam in three sizes—26 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs. capacity—with or without galvanized weights.

The Stockyard Scale is used to a great extent by Grocers for weighing butter, bacon, salt meats, etc., and in large numbers by the following Meat Packers for lard, compound, butterine, meats, etc.

ARMOUR & CO. KANSAS CITY PACKING CO.  
SWIFT AND COMPANY. ARMOUR PACKING CO.  
N. K. FAIRBANKS & CO. J. H. MORRELL & CO.  
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

Nothing better, safer, more reliable, or more substantial for Meat and Provision Packers can be made than this scale. Catalogue on application.

cattle, we believe the demand will be sufficiently large to take them at good prices.

**SHEEP.**—The receipts of sheep and lambs continue liberal as usual at this season of the year, and as mutton comes in closer competition with poultry than other classes of meat, prices, especially in the East, have suffered materially. We do not look for very much change in the near future, but still have confidence in higher prices later on both for sheep and lambs.

### Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
November .....	10.75	11.00	10.75	11.00
January .....	11.70	12.00	11.70	12.00
May .....	11.70	11.90	11.70	11.90
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
November .....	7.15	7.25	7.15	7.25
December .....	6.95	7.07½	6.92½	7.05
January .....	6.82½	6.90	6.82½	6.90
May .....	6.85	6.92½	6.85	6.92½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
November .....	6.27½	6.35	6.27½	7.75
January .....	6.30	6.37½	6.30	6.37½
May .....	6.30	6.37½	6.30	6.37½

Market strong. Trading principally in December product. The Cudahys credited with buying considerable of this delivery of lard, also with being buyers of January ribs and pork, with Swift and Company as best seller. Packers generally inclined to sell. Hog market fairly steady at the opening to strong at the close, at Thursday's best prices. Shipments of meats about the same as last year, viz.: 2,720,000 lbs. meats and 1,335,000 lbs. lard.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
November .....	11.92½	12.20	11.92½	11.00
January .....	11.90	12.02½	11.90	12.07½
May .....	11.90	12.02½	11.90	11.97½
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
November .....	7.20	7.22½	7.15	7.15
December .....	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.10
January .....	6.90	6.92½	6.87½	6.90
May .....	6.90	6.92½	6.90	6.92½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
November .....	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
January .....	6.32½	6.40	6.32½	6.35
May .....	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.37½

Market firm. No special activity noticeable. The Cudahys were credited buyers of January pork and ribs, and were also credited with selling December lard. Swift credited good seller. Cash demand was fair. Hog market active to 5c higher. Pork, barrels, 85c. Lard, tierces, \$1; firm.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.

<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
November .....	12.10	12.40	12.07½	11.00
January .....	12.10	12.20	11.95	12.20
May .....	12.10	12.20	11.95	12.05
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
November .....	7.07½	7.12½	7.07½	7.10
December .....	7.02½	7.12½	7.02½	7.05
January .....	6.87½	6.95	6.87½	6.90
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
November .....	6.35	6.37½	6.32½	7.75
January .....	6.35	6.37½	6.32½	6.35
May .....	6.37½	6.40	6.37½	6.37½

Market rather irregular, the close showing no material change in prices, however, from Saturday, with the exception of pork, there being quite a little buying of January by commission houses, presumably for the Cudahys. There was fair buying of ribs and lard. Hog market brisk with prices stronger.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
November .....	11.10	11.25	11.10	11.25
January .....	12.15	12.27½	12.07½	12.20
May .....	12.02½	12.10	11.97½	12.10
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
November .....	7.02½	7.05	7.00	7.00
December .....	7.00	7.05	6.97½	6.97½
January .....	6.85	6.90	6.82½	6.87½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
November .....	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½
December .....	6.32½	6.37½	6.30	6.35
May .....	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.37½

Nothing of importance in to-day's market session. Some of the commission houses bought pork and lard, and one prominent house sold lard. The heaviest trading was in January pork, one broker buying 5,000 bbls. The Cudahys were accredited buyers and the packers sellers. Lard tierces, \$1.10. Hogs 5¢@10¢ lower.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
November .....	11.10	11.25	11.10	11.25
January .....	12.15	12.17½	12.02½	12.07½
May .....	12.07½	12.07½	11.97½	12.05
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
November .....	6.87½	6.95	6.82½	6.95
December .....	6.90	6.95	6.85	6.95
January .....	6.82½	6.82½	6.77½	6.80
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
January .....	6.30	6.30	6.22½	6.25
May .....	6.32½	6.32½	6.27½	6.30

Market easy under selling by commission houses, principally of lard. Demand poor and scattered. No session of the board to-morrow principal factor in the indifferent market of to-day. Heavy receipts of hogs. Market 2½¢@5¢ lower.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

A holiday.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
November .....	11.97½	12.00	11.90	11.90
January .....	11.97½	12.00	11.90	11.90
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
November .....	6.92½	6.95	6.92½	6.92½
January .....	6.77½	6.80	6.75	6.75
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
November .....	6.20	6.25	6.20	7.62½
January .....	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.20

Provisions opened easier, but steadied sharply on the light hog receipts and steady prices at the yards. January pork opened 10¢@10½¢ under Wednesday, at \$11.95@11.97½, and rallied to \$12.05; January lard 2½¢@5¢ down at \$6.77½, and rallied to \$6.80@6.82½; January ribs, 5¢ lower at \$6.20, and advanced to \$6.25@6.27½.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner, From John Tredwell & Co., Chicago.)

We quote the market on cash product f. o. b. Chicago, loose, as follows:

**DRY SALT.**—Regular ribs, 50 lbs. average, \$7.05; 60 lbs. average, \$6.85; 70 lbs. average, \$6.70; rough ribs, 45 lbs. average, \$6.95; 50 lbs. average, \$6.87½; 55 lbs. average, \$6.80; 60 lbs. average, \$6.70; 70 lbs. average, \$6.65; 80 lbs. average, \$6.60; 90 lbs. average, \$6.50; extra short ribs, 35¢@40 lbs. average, \$6.62½; extra short clears, 35¢@40 lbs. average, \$6.62½; rib bellies, 14¢@16 lbs. average, \$7.25; 18¢@20 lbs. average, \$7.10; 22¢@25 lbs. average, \$7; 25¢@30 lbs. average, \$6.90; 30¢@35 lbs. average, \$6.80; clear bellies, 14¢@16 lbs. average, \$7.62½; 16¢@18 lbs. average, \$7.50; 18¢@20 lbs. average, \$7.37½; 22¢@25 lbs. average, \$7.25; 25¢@30 lbs. average, \$7.12½; fat backs, 14¢@16 lbs. average, \$6.37½; regular plates, 6¢@8 lbs. average, 6½¢; clear plates, 6¢@8 lbs. average, 5½¢; butts, 4½¢. All partly cured. Regular mess pork, original pack, \$11.25; regular mess pork, re-packed, 200 lbs., \$11; old mess pork, original pack, \$10.75; old mess pork, re-packed, 200 lbs., \$10.50; lard, compound, tierce basis, 5½¢; pure lard, 7c.

Cash business continues fair, but has fallen off materially the past few days. Fully cured side meat is practically out of the market, although a very few heavy cured ribs will probably come out Friday on November delivery. We find it hard to buy bacon ribs for delivery earlier than January. The liberal hog receipts, however, are telling, and stocks of ribs and lard are both increasing. The expectation of 200,000 hogs for Chicago this week will probably be more than realized. With continued good receipts, prospects for lighter cash demand in December, and the holiday season close at hand, we should have lower values for a time.

(Special from W. L. Gregson & Co., Chicago.)

The spot demand for S. P. meats continues

very good, but the trade in green meats is limited. With continued good runs of hogs as generally expected by the trade we look for a free movement in S. P. meats.

We quote as follows: Green hams, 10¢@12 lbs. average, 8½¢; do., 12¢@14 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 14¢@16 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 18¢@20 lbs. average, 7½¢; green picnics, 6¢@8 lbs. average, 5½¢; green picnics, 8¢@10 lbs. average, 5½¢; green skinned hams, 18¢@20 lbs. average, 8½¢; No. 1 S. P. hams, 10¢@12 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 12¢@14 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 14¢@16 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 16¢@18 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 18¢@20 lbs. average, 8½¢; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16¢@18 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 18¢@20 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 22¢@24 lbs. average, 8½¢; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10¢@12 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 12¢@14 lbs. average, 8½¢; do. 14¢@16 lbs. average, 7½¢; do. 16¢@18 lbs. average, 7½¢; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5¢@6 lbs. average, 6c; do. 6¢@8 lbs. average, 5½¢; do. 8¢@10 lbs. average, 5½¢; do. 10¢@12 lbs. average, 5½¢; S. P. clear bellies, 6¢@8 lbs. average, 10c; do. 8¢@10 lbs. average, 9½¢; do. 10¢@12 lbs. average, 9½¢. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago, ¼¢ higher packed.

(Special to The National Provisioner by A. L. Sardy & Co., Chicago.)

There have been two or three quite large sales of high grade tankage during the past week at prices equivalent to about \$1.95@10 at Chicago. This reduction of the supply has tended to firm up the tankage market somewhat, but other animal ammoniates have not shared in the activity; consequently dried blood is obtainable at about 2½¢ per unit under last week's quotations. To-day's prices for prime goods f. o. b. Chicago are: Dried blood, \$2.10; ground high grade tankage, \$1.95@10; unground 6¢@25 tankage, \$1.13; hoofmeal, \$1.90; ground steamed bone, \$12.50; unground steamed bone, \$11.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam .....	6.95	a	7.00
Prime steam .....		a	6.90
Neutral .....	7½	a	7½
Compound .....	6	a	6½

### STEARINES.

Oleo .....		a	6½
Lard .....	7½	a	8
Tallow .....		a	5½
Grease .....	4½	a	5

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks .....	30½	a	31
P. S. Y. in barrels .....		a	33½
Butter oil in barrels .....		a	37
Crude in tanks .....		a	29

### OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter, strained .....		a	54
Lard oil, extra, No. 1 .....		a	44
Lard oil, No. 1 .....		a	38
Lard oil, No. 2 .....		a	36
Oleo oil, extra .....		a	7½
Oleo oil, No. 2 .....		a	7½
Neatsfoot oil, pure .....		a	52
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 .....		a	45
Tallow oil .....		a	42

### TALLOW.

Packers' prime .....	5½	a	5½
No. 2 .....	4½	a	4½
Edible .....	5½	a	5½
City renderers .....	5	a	5½

### GREASES.

Brown .....		a	4
Yellow .....		a	4½
White, A .....		a	5
White, B .....	4½	a	4½
Bone .....		a	4½

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat, per lb. ....	1½	a	2½
Cod and flank fat, per lb. ....	2½	a	3
Kidney tallow, per lb. ....	3½	a	3½
Mixed bones and tallow, per lb. ....	¾	a	1½
Shop bones, per 100 lbs. ....		a	50

### FERTILIZERS.

The fertilizer market has been fairly active during the past week, and the business has been pretty well distributed among the various classes of goods, including dried blood, hoof meal, tankage and steamed bone. We quote f. o. b. Chicago:

Dried blood, per unit .....	2.10	a	2.15
Hoof meal, per unit .....	1.90	a	2.00
Concent. tank., 15 to 16 p. c., p. u. ....		a	2.00 nominal



Ground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c.	\$1.90 and 10c.
Unground tank., 10 to 11 p. c., p. u.	\$1.85 and 10c.
Unground tank., 9 and 20 p. c.	ton a \$19.00
Unground tank., 6 and 35 p. c.	ton a 14.00
Ground raw bones.	ton a 23.00
Ground steam bones.	ton a 13.50

**HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.**

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton.	a \$200.00
Horns, per ton, black.	a 25.00
Horns, per ton, striped.	a 28.00
Horns, per ton, white.	a 40.00
Round shin bones, 40-42 lbs. av., ton.	a 45.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton.	a 60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton.	a 42.50
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton.	a 90.00

**PACKERS' SUNDRIES.**

California butts.	a 6 1/2
Hocks.	a 5
Dry salt spare ribs.	a 3
Pork tenderloins.	12 a 13
Pork loins.	7 a 7 1/2
Spare ribs.	5 a 5 1/2
Trimnings.	5 a 5 1/2
Boston butts.	a 5 1/2
Cheek meat.	a 4 1/2
Leaf lard.	a 7
Skinned shoulders.	6 a 6 1/2

**CURING MATERIALS.**

Refined saltpeter.	a 5 1/2
Boracic acid.	a 10 1/2
Borax.	a 7 1/2
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.	3 1/2
White clarified.	4 1/2
Plantation granulated.	4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.37
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.	6.00
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton.	5.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X.	1.35

**COOPERAGE.**

Tierces.	a \$1.10
Barrels.	85 a 90

**VEAL.**

50 to 60 lbs. weight.	a 5
60 to 75 lbs. weight.	5 a 6
75 to 100 lbs. weight.	6 1/2 a 7
100 to 110 lbs. weight.	8 a 8 1/2
Coarse, heavy.	5 1/2 a 6 1/2

**SPRING LAMBS.**

Spring lambs.	a 5 1/4
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**ROASTING PIGS.**

Roasting pigs.	75c. a \$1.50
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**HIDES.**

No. 1 Native steers.	10 1/2 a 11
No. 1 native cows.	a 9 1/2
No. 2 native cows.	a 8 1/2
Side-branded steers and cows.	8 a 8 1/2
No. 1 bulls.	a 8 1/2
No. 1 bulfs, 40 to 60 lbs.	a 9 1/2
No. 2 bulfs.	a 8 1/2
No. 1 calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	a 12
No. 2 calfskins.	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
No. 1 kips.	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
No. 2 kips.	9 a 9 1/2
Horse hides No. 1.	\$3.25 a 3.40

**GROCERIES.**

SUGAR.—Wholesale grocers are making the following prices to dealers:

Cut loaf, per 100 lbs.	\$6.15
Granulated, per 100 lbs.	5.60
Powdered, per 100 lbs.	5.85
Confectioners' A, per 100 lbs.	5.55
Extra C, per 100 lbs.	5.30
Yellow C. per 100 lbs.	4.70@5.20

**BUTTERINE.**

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Daisy.	12 1/2
Special.	14
Glover.	14 1/2
Extra.	15
Fancy Germany.	16
Extra fancy Germany.	17
For all packages less than 25 lbs., 1/2c. per lb. additional.	

**SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.**

Sugar syrup.	16 a 20
Corn syrup.	14 a 19
Black syrup.	14 a 19
N. O. molasses.	19 a 40

**PROVISIONS IN BARRELS, ETC.**

BARRELED MEATS—Per bbl.—

Extra plate beef.	a \$10.00
Plate beef.	a 9.50
Extra mess beef.	9.00 a 9.50
Prime mess beef.	a 10.00
Beef hams.	a 17.00
Rump butts.	a 10.75
Mess pork reg.	a 11.25
Mess pork old.	a 10.50
Extra clear pork.	a .....
Extra rib pork.	a .....
Bean pork.	a .....
Belly pork.	a .....
Clear fat backs.	a .....

**SMOKED MEATS, PACKED—**

A. C. hams.	12-14 av. 10
Skinned hams.	16-18 av. 10
Shoulders.	6-8 av. 7 1/2
Picnics.	6-8 av. 7 1/2
Short ribs.	.....
Extra ribs.	.....
Short clears.	.....
Extra clears.	.....
Bacon.	.....

**DRIED BEEF, PACKED—**

Ham sets.	11 1/2
Insides.	13
Outsides.	10
Knuckles.	13 1/2
Reg. clogs.	9 1/2

## KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., November 27, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.	54,247	74,634	11,698
Same week, 1899.	45,502	62,450	11,245
Same week, 1898.	33,642	67,556	10,050
Same week, 1897.	43,639	75,899	16,916
Same week, 1896.	45,643	49,011	22,020
Chicago.	76,700	220,700	67,100
Omaha.	21,100	67,200	23,900
St. Louis.	19,300	42,100	4,000
St. Joseph.	7,300	43,600	3,100
Total past week.	178,600	438,200	109,800
Previous week.	182,300	390,400	147,300
Same week, 1899.	145,200	358,900	81,700
Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour & Co.	10,430	30,081	2,648
Swift and Company.	8,390	15,795	1,655
Schwarzschild.	4,940	4,611	2,793
Cudahy Pack'g Co.	4,442	13,218	841
Omaha Pack'g Co.	787	.....	.....
Fowler.	102	10,024	102
Small butchers.	217	232	421
Total past week.	29,632	74,368	8,610
Previous week.	30,397	67,236	11,707
Same week, 1899.	21,752	58,888	6,450

**CATTLE.**—During the past week there were entirely too many cattle offered on the various markets. In fact Eastern purchasers were idle during the entire week. After Monday and Tuesday's setback in Kansas City, the run was in a measure smaller for the balance of the week, so much so that on Friday with a little larger supply of cornfed cattle the market went up some 10c to 15c per 100 lbs., but finally closed with a weaker feeling, so that all beefs may be quoted from 20c to 30c per 100 lbs. lower than the previous week. Tuesday shows the low of the week. On Friday steers of 1,733 lbs. average sold at \$5.60 and a bunch of 120 head of 1,275 lbs. average sold at \$5.25, which is a fair representation of sales made on that day. Native cows also suffered. Corn fed cows that brought \$3.80 previous week sold last week at \$3.50. The medium grades were lower by 25c to 35c per 100 lbs. While a bunch of 67 head of steers and heifers of 835 lbs. average sold at \$5.45, this was the cream of the market, as very good heifers could be purchased at \$4.25 per 100 lbs. Bulls were slow, the best offered brought \$3.75, but the \$3.00 bulls were numerous, and a good many under this mark. Western range cattle were in fair supply, but lower prices all along the line—on Friday the top of the week, Western steers of 1,408 lbs. average sold at \$5.05. A bunch of 101 head of 1,226 lbs. average sold at \$4.80, plenty of them selling at \$4.50. Range and Western cows also suffered during the week. Some

cows of 875 lbs. average sold at \$3.10, but the most popular price was \$2.40. Range cows broke at 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. for the week. Texas at the end of the week were in no large supply, the steers were rather on the common order, except some fancy ones which sold at \$5.00, otherwise steers sold at a decline of 30c to 35c per 100 lbs., and a few Texas cows sold at \$3.75, but by far the bulk selling at \$2.60 and some under this price. One hundred and ten head of Texas heifers sold at \$2.80. A few bulls of 938 lbs. average sold at \$3.00, which price was the top mark. Fifty-five head of 1,042 lbs. average sold at \$2.70. The feeder market was in good trim for all good offerings. The stocker market was the best for some time past; good demand for all offerings of decent shape or character. The shipments for the week, 27,407 head, against 27,220 head for previous week, against 18,518 head for corresponding week one year ago. Very little purchasing done by outsiders.

This week receipts, Monday, 9,600; Tuesday, 14,206. All the Western markets so far this week are receiving very heavy supplies of cattle, much more so than corresponding week one year ago; this decidedly has a depressing effect on the general run of prices. There are entirely too many soft and short fed cattle on the market. The highest price paid for such being \$5.00. A bunch of 201 head of 1,332 lbs. average sold at \$4.85. Christmas cattle are wanted, and a few choice droves were on the market this week, and were readily picked up at \$5.40 to \$5.60. Native cornfed cows are in small supply and good demand. Some of 1,200 lbs. average sold at \$4.00. From the lowest point last week the market has stiffened some 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. Some good heifers of 712 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.80. Bulls are steady, and a few of 1,700 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.10. The top of the market for others \$3.40—with the bulk selling at \$3.00. Western range cattle in fair supply, but too many soft, short fed cattle offered. A few Western steers of 1,250 lbs. average sold at \$5.00, the highest prices paid, otherwise \$4.25 to \$4.75 purchased a good fair animal. Western cows are somewhat scarce, selling at from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs., and some 861 lbs. at \$3.10. A bunch of 54 head of Western bulls of 1,000 lbs. average sold at \$2.70. So far this week the arrival of cattle in the Texas division very small indeed, and running mostly to steers. Some steers of 1,195 lbs. average sold at \$4.55. Cows quickly picked up, not many on market. Bulls of 1,470 lbs. average sold at \$2.75.

**HOGS.**—Thursday closed with heavies \$4.80 to \$4.92 1/2, mixed packing \$4.85 to \$4.90, with rather a wide range between the light hogs, some selling as low as \$4.60, but the top sold at \$4.95. Pigs in good demand from \$4.30 to \$4.70. The top for the day \$4.95, with bulk \$4.85 to \$4.90. Friday's market fairly on a level with Thursday's, a few choice light hogs selling at 2 1/2c higher. Saturday, some choice mediums offered. Some speculators were bold enough to buy the \$5.00 hog, but not many at this price. Heavy operators came into the market with a bearish feeling; speculators ruled, so that higher prices were the order right straight along, except on pigs, which were lower some 25c to 40c per 100 lbs. Heavies stood \$4.92 1/2 to \$4.97 1/2, mixed packing \$4.95 to \$4.97 1/2, lights \$4.92 1/2 to \$4.97 1/2, tops \$5.00, with bulk \$4.92 1/2 to \$4.97 1/2, being from 8c to 10c higher than Monday's closing prices.

This week's receipts, Monday, 8,872; Tuesday, 17,473. On Monday morning a speculator paid \$5.05 for some 160 to 210 butcher hogs. It took considerable inducements to get the bearish buyers to commence purchasing. They did buy at a much lower figure, run-

ning from 7½c to 10c, and even 12½c, lower than the early purchases. Heavy hogs stood \$4.85 to \$5.05, mixed packing \$4.75 to \$4.95. Pigs with a wide range. A good many Southern among them, \$4.00 to \$4.40, which was just 40c lower than prices of the previous week. Tops for the day stood for the unfortunate speculator \$5.05, bulk, \$4.85 to \$4.95. On Tuesday the bearishness of the big buyers was still more pronounced. Heavy hogs running from \$4.75 to \$4.82½, lights \$4.80 to \$4.82½. The top for the day being \$4.90, with bulk of \$4.77½ to \$4.82½, which was a pretty sharp decline in 24 hours. The larger purchasers are still bearish and talk lower prices.

**SHEEP.**—During the past week the large receipts and the lower prices at the larger markets, had, to be sure, a weakening tendency on our own. The large run for the week was on Tuesday, when the market broke pretty sharply, but during the balance of the week the receipts were very much smaller, and this in a good measure enabled the sellers to demand some of their losses back, but the week closed some 25c lower on all fat grades of lambs and sheep. The stockers and feeders were, however, still very steady. Among the sales toward the close of the week we notice: Native lambs of 82 lbs. sold at \$5.25, some 224 head of Western lambs of 60 lbs. average sold at \$4.80; 230 Wyoming sheep of 113 lbs. average sold at \$3.80; 251 mutton sheep of 100 lbs. average sold at \$4.30.

This week, Monday's receipts, 2,209; Tuesday's, 1,033. The numbers for sale so few that the market was a strong, steady one. Among the sales we notice. Native lambs, 93 lbs. average, at \$5.35; Southwestern lambs, 60 lbs. average, at \$4.75; ewes, 142 lbs. average, at \$4.10; 423 Western wethers, 104 lbs. average, at \$3.75; 265 Western yearlings and others, 89 lbs., at \$4.15; 228 Texas ewes, 68 lbs., at \$4.65, and 663 Arizona feeding yearlings, 80 lbs. average, at \$3.75.

#### Late Telegram.

The receipts of Nov. 30 were as follows: Cattle, 3,000; hogs, 10,000; sheep, 1,000.

## OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Union Stock Yards,  
South Omaha, Neb., Nov. 27, 1900.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts last week showed a slight gain over the week previous and the corresponding week last year, footing up 21,065 head. During most of last week the market ruled dull and lower, owing more to the heavy receipts and lower prices at Chicago than to any local causes. Supplies, in fact, were hardly equal to the demand, but with Chicago 20¢ to 40c lower packers had to hammer prices here. The tidy, fat, light and medium weight beeves, such as all the packers wanted, declined 10¢ to 15c, while the heavy and only partly fattened grades have gone off 20¢ to 25c. Cow stuff of all grades has suffered under the influence of liberal receipts and a lighter demand. Prices are about 25c lower than last week. Veal calves are firm, but bulls are 10¢ to 20c lower for the week. Business in stockers and feeders has been on a rather limited scale and the tone to the trade has not been overly bullish. Good to choice fleshy and well bred feeding steers are selling perhaps a shade stronger than last week, but the ordinary run of light and low grade stock steers have been hard to sell at any price while common stock calves are a drag on the market. With smaller supplies this week the trade has been in rather better shape but prices have scored no appreciable advance except, perhaps, on good feeding

steers, which are selling 10¢ to 15c better than toward the close of last week.

**HOGS.**—Situation continues rather mixed. High prices are bringing out the receipts and making it look as if there are still plenty of marketable hogs in the country; in fact, Tuesday's run of 14,268 head was the largest since last winter, and the quality was very good as a rule. Prices have naturally receded somewhat under the influence of the liberal marketing of hogs but there appears to be no end to the demand. Light weights command a fair premium, but the range of prices continues narrow. To-day the best light weights as well as prime heavies brought \$4.75, while the bulk of all the hogs sold at \$4.70 to \$4.72½.

**SHEEP.**—No change has been noted in the sheep market. Receipts have been pretty much the same as last week, both in quantity and quality, and prices have very generally been in the same notches. Not enough fat sheep and lambs are coming to supply the demand and while supplies of stockers are liberal there is plenty of call for everything offered.

Choice to extra lambs, are quoted \$5.00 to 5.10; fair to good fat lambs, \$4.90 to 5.00; common to fair lambs, \$4.10 to 4.90; good feeding lambs, \$4.20 to 4.50; good fat wethers, \$3.85 to 4.00; feeding wethers, \$3.70 to 3.80; good to choice fat ewes, \$3.40 to 3.75; feeding ewes, \$1.50 to 3.00.

#### RECEIPTS AT OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS.

The receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at the close of the markets on the days indicated were as follows:

NOVEMBER 26.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha .....	1,500	4,000	3,000
St. Louis .....	1,800	4,500	400
NOVEMBER 27.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha .....	4,000	12,000	7,000
St. Louis .....	4,500	7,500	1,500
NOVEMBER 28.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha .....	2,000	11,000	2,000
St. Louis .....	2,000	7,000	700
NOVEMBER 29.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha .....	500	6,000	4,000
St. Louis .....	800	5,500	200
NOVEMBER 30.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha .....	500	5,500	1,000
St. Louis .....	1,400	9,500	500

#### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.—Exchange.—Beef.—Extra India mess easy, 69s. Pork—Prime mess Western, firm, 72s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., strong, 46s 9d. Lard—American refined in pails, steady, 39s; prime Western in tierces, quiet, 38s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., strong, 47s 6d; short rib, 18 to 23 lbs., firm, 48s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 48s 9d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs., firm, 47s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., firm, 44s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., strong, 56s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., strong, 33s 9d. Butter—Finest United States, quiet, 95s.; good United States, dull, 81s 6d. Cheese—Easy; American finest white, 51s 6d; American finest colored, 52s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, spot, quiet, 21s.

#### TEXAS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The programme for the meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association at Fort Worth, in February next, has been partly arranged as follows:

First Day—Invocation, address of welcome, response, president's annual message, report of secretary and treasurer, report of executive

committee, report of legislative committee with specific recommendations as to what legislation is needed, with suggestions as to how such legislation can be obtained; address, "The Horse, His Present and Future"; paper, "The Swine Industry."

Second Day—Report of special committee as to expediency of establishing a Texas herd book under the auspices of the association; address, "Railroads and Stockmen"; suggestions as to feeding and handling sheep; paper, "The Stockman and Farmer"; paper, "Practical Suggestions as to Best Methods of Handling Various Breeds of Cattle to Produce Best Results for Owners"; election of officers, report of special committees, general business, adjournment.

The elephant is not the only animal which can produce ivory, according to the official decision of the United States General Appraisers. Even hippopotami and American hogs can furnish it. The latter gives up many an ivory tusk to the butchers in Chicago packinghouses. Elephant ivory is more valuable than that from the hippopotamus, for the reason that the latter can only be used for small articles, while the former can be used for all purposes. The tusks of the American hog bring more than does any kind of ivory, if weight alone is considered. If they were sold at the regular ivory rate of \$4 a pound, they would bring about four cents each. They are sold by the piece, and average 25 cents each. The pig teeth are hollow, but will take a very high polish, and can be used in many ways. It is said that 20 per cent. of the hogs killed produce valuable tusks.

The present high standard which Argentine flocks have attained is little known except by those who have visited the River Platte within recent years. The soil and climate of the Argentine Republic are particularly favorable for sheep breeding, and the wool acquires a softness and luster not readily acquired in Europe. To these natural conditions has now been added a competent knowledge and care on the part of the breeder, and the extension of the railway system has been followed by the formation of agricultural societies, shows and fairs in every district, bringing with them a familiarity with the points of each typical breed to the eye of the flock master, and providing him with a market at his door in which he can buy the sires he needs to improve and renew the breed of his flocks.

During the past five years the Argentine Republic has taken 80 per cent. of the value of the total number of sheep exported by Great Britain.

#### BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The ammoniate market the past week has been fairly active, with good demand from the South; and the bulk of business done has been on concessions on producers' nominal asking prices. For November and December shipment producers seem to be willing to make slight concessions in prices. We quote: Crushed tankage, 9½¢ to 5 per cent., \$18.50 to 19.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10¢ to 10 per cent., \$20.00 to 20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10½¢ to 15 per cent., \$21.50 to 22.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6½¢ to 25 per cent., \$14.00 to 14.25 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.05 to 3.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.10 to 2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9¢ to 20 per cent., \$2.25 to 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.25 to 2.30¢ to 10 per unit f. o. b. factory; sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.75 to 2.80 c. l. f. Baltimore and New York. Domestic, \$2.75 f. o. b. Boston. Nitrate of soda, spot, New York, \$1.32½.



# THE MARKETS

## NEW YORK CITY.

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverp'l.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Canned meats.....	13/9	25/	28
Oil cake.....	10/	15/	20
Bacon.....	13/9	25/	28
Lard, tierces.....	13/9	25/	28
Cheese.....	20/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	12/6	25/	28
Beef, per tierce.....	2/9	5/	28
Pork, per bbl.....	2/3	3/9	28

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/3. Cork for orders, December, 3/9.

### LIVE CATTLE.

#### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOV. 24.

	Bees.	Cows.	C'lva.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	4,064	1,613	27,374	23,460	
Sixtieth St.....	7,165	179	4,900	26,065	
Fortieth St.....				25,353	
W. Sh. R. R.....	2,913	41		421	
Lehigh Valley.....	1,870				3,948
Weehawken.....	429			2,412	
Scattering.....		95		66	
Totals.....	16,441	220	6,008	56,338	52,761
Totals last wk.....	15,970	242	6,365	52,207	44,506

#### WEEKLY EXPORTS TO NOV. 24.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris.....	300		8,493
Armour & Co.....			3,260
Swift and Company.....	66		1,547
J. Shambert & Son.....	580	2,412	
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	200		900
W. A. Sherman.....	200		
W. W. Brauer Co.....	200		
Curran & K.....	170		
Miscellaneous.....	71	113	
L. S. Dillenback.....		25	
Total exports.....	2,176	2,550	14,200
Total exports last week.....	2,917	1,295	16,200
Boston exports this week.....	1,890		10,174
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,061		
Portland exports this week.....	147		
N'port News exports this wk.....	250		
Montreal exports this week.....	2,981		2,135
To London.....	1,156	447	803
To Liverpool.....	5,073	3,690	22,668
To Glasgow.....	1,101	500	
To Hull.....	200		
To Manchester.....	306		
To Cardiff.....	306		
To Southampton.....			900
To Para, Brazil.....	170		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	71	138	
Totals to all ports.....	8,425	4,696	24,374
Totals to all ports last week.....	8,297	2,627	31,346

### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.15	\$5.40
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50	5.05
Common and ordinary native steers.....	3.75	4.40
Oxen and stags.....	1.75	4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.15	3.85
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.00	6.00

### LIVE CALVES.

The market was poor, prices bringing a shade higher, with an exceedingly poor demand, owing to the demand for poultry and game. Buttermilk and poor grassers lower. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	8	a 8 1/2
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....		a 8
Live veal calves, common.....	5	a 6
Buttermilk.....	2 1/2	a 3
Grassers.....	2 1/2	a 3

### LIVE HOGS.

The market ruled fair throughout the week with prices ruling the same as last week's quotations. Demand fair. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	5.30
Hogs, medium.....	5.30
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.25
Pigs.....	5.30
Roughs.....	4.30

### Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

**CHICAGO.**—Best stronger than opening; others weak; left, 7.333; Yorkers, \$4.85@4.87 1/2; — \$4.50@4.92 1/2.

**CINCINNATI.**—Lower, \$3.70@4.90.

**ST. LOUIS.**—5c lower; \$4.70@4.90.

**OMAHA.**—Weak to lower; \$4.65@4.77 1/2.

**E. BUFFALO.**—5 to 10c lower; \$5.05@5.10.

**LOUISVILLE.**—\$4.75@4.85.

**PITTSBURG.**—Active; \$4.90@5.10.

**MILWAUKEE.**—\$4.50@4.85.

**KANSAS CITY.**—Steady; \$4.70@4.80.

**CLEVELAND.**—Steady; \$4.95.

**INDIANAPOLIS.**—Steady; \$4.75@4.92 1/2.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With demand light, on account of the holiday, prices have ruled higher, with a lighter run. We quote:

Lambs, best.....	5.50	a 5.75
Common to medium.....	5.00	a 5.25
Live sheep, prime.....	4.00	a 4.50
Live sheep, common to medium.....	3.00	a 3.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Jobbers have taken the fresh offerings slowly, and the market rules weak, especially on fowls and chickens, though most sales were at outside quotations. Turkeys ranged mainly from 9@10c, though choice near-by Western commanded 10 1/2c, and in some instances 11c. Ducks and geese sold well when fair. We quote:

Fowls, per lb.....	8	a 8 1/2
Chickens, per lb.....	7	a 7 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	9	a 10
Turkeys, per lb.....	9	a 10
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	50	a 70
Geese, average Western, per pair.....	1.00	a 1.50
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	a 20

## DRESSED BEEF.

Bad weather and cheap poultry combined had a demoralizing effect on the beef market. Lower prices prevail, with coolers full of stock, which is being offered at extremely low figures to close. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	8	a 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2	a 8
Common to fair, native.....	7	a 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7	a 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2	a 7
Common to fair, Texan.....	5	a 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	7	a 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6	a 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 1/2	a 7
Common to fair cows.....	5	a 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2	a 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6	a 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5	a 5 1/2

## DRESSED CALVES.

Prices remain the same for city dressed veals, which are not in good quality. The demand was exceedingly light, owing to the holiday week, in which poultry and game captured all the demand. Country dressed calves in light receipt with prices unchanged. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	12 1/2	a 13
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	10	a 10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 1/2	a 9 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

With trade dull, owing to the holiday, prices remain the same, with the demand limited. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	6 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
Pigs.....	7

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has been slow during the past week, with prices ruling higher. The demand was limited on account of the past holiday, poultry being in great demand. Good sheep is exceedingly scarce, but lambs in better quantity. We quote:

Lambs, prime.....	a 8 1/2
Lambs, fair to medium.....	7 1/2
Prime sheep.....	a 8
Medium.....	7
Buck sheep.....	5

## DRESSED POULTRY.

The Thanksgiving market is over, which has proved one of the most demoralizing on record, being due to the poor weather. Supplies of turkeys have been excessively about 75 per cent. of the receipts from near-by sections and distances have been more or less out of condition upon arrival, with some lots nearly worthless. Some of the iced receipts have shown up poorly, and buyers have had the advantage. The demand was poor, according to what was expected, and there was an absence of holiday rush. Out of town outlets have been light dealers, having contracted directly from the West, making a large accumulation of poultry. Prices were not of any object, as receivers were anxious to accept most any offer. Receipts last six days, 43,118 pkgs.; previous six days, 14,080 pkgs. We quote:

## DRY PACKED.

Turkeys, Jersey & up-river, fancy.....	11	a 12
Turkeys, Jersey & up-riv., fair to gd.....	8	a 10
Turkeys, Md. and Del., fancy.....	10	a 11
Turkeys, Md. and Del., fair to good.....	8	a 9
Turkeys, Ohio & Mich., fecy, scalded.....	8	a 10
Turkeys, Ohio & Mich., fair to good.....	7	a 9
Turkeys, other Western, fancy.....	9 1/2	a 10
Turkeys, other West., good to prime.....	8	a 9
Turkeys, poor.....	3	a 6
Chickens, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fecy.....	9	a 9 1/2
Chickens, other Western, prime.....	8 1/2	a 9
Chickens, other Western, poor to fair.....	4	a 7
Fowls, Ohio & Mich., fancy scald.....	8 1/2	a 9
Fowls, other West., dry-pick, prime.....	8	a 8 1/2
Fowls, other West., scalded, prime.....	8	a 8 1/2
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	5	a 7
Ducks, Ohio and Mich., fancy.....	11	a 12
Ducks, Md. and Del., prime.....	10	a 12
Ducks, other Western, prime.....	10	a 11
Ducks, poor to fair.....	6	a 8
Geese, Md. and Del., prime.....	9	a 10
Geese, Md. and Del., poor to fair.....	5	a 8
Geese, Western, prime.....	8	a 9
Geese, poor.....	5	a 7

## ICED.

Turkeys, spring, dry-picked, fancy.	a	9
Turkeys, spring, scalded, fancy.	a	9
Turkeys, spring, average best lines.	8	a 8½
Turkeys, spring, common, per lb.	5	a 7
Turkeys, old, average best.	8	a 9
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	16	a 18
Spring chickens, Phila., select'd, large	14	a 15
Spring chickens, Phila., mixed sizes.	9	a 11
Spring chickens, Penn., large, per lb.	10	a 11
Spring chickens, Penn., fair to good.	8	a 9
Broilers, Western, dry-picked, fancy	13	a 14
Broilers, West., dry-picked, fair to good	10	a 12
Broilers, Western, scalded	10	a 11
Spring chickens, West., dry-picked, fancy	8½	a 9
Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fancy	9	a 9½
Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fair to good.	8	a 8½
Spring chickens, other West'n, scalded, large	8½	a 9
Spring chickens, Southwestern, average best	8	a 8½
Spring chickens, Western and Southwestern, poor to fair.	6	a 7
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime	9	a 9½
Fowls, Western, dry-pick, av. prime.	9	a 8½
Fowls, South'n, dry-picked, prime.	8	a 8
Fowls, fair to good.	7	a 7½
Old roosters, per lb.	5	a 6
Ducks, near-by, spring, fancy.	10	a 12
Ducks, West., spring, choice, per lb.	7	a 10
Ducks, West., fair to good, per lb.	7	a 9
Geese, Eastern, spring, white, per lb.	13	a 14
Geese, Eastern, spring, dark, per lb.	10	a 11
Geese, Western, per lb.	7	a 9
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	a	2.25
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.	1.75	a 1.90
Squabs, dark, per dozen.	1.25	a 1.50

## PROVISIONS.

Business fair owing to cooler weather, and prices ruling about the same as last week. Western pork loins lower, bringing from 7c to 9c. We quote:

(Jobbing Trade.)			
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	10 1/2	a	11 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	10 1/2	a	11 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	8	a	10
California hams, smoked, light.....	8	a	8 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7 1/2	a	8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 1/2	a	13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12	a	12 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	16	a	16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16	a	17
Smoked shoulders.....	8	a	8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	10 1/2	a	11
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9 1/2	a	10
Fresh pork loins, city.....	9 1/2	a	10 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	7	a	9

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	7.75	-7.55
Pure refined lard for So. America.....	8.40	-8.25
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs).....	9.40	-9.40
Compounds—Domestic.....		
Export.....		
Prime Western lards.....	7.65	-7.40
Prime city.....	7	a 7 1/2
Prime lard stearine.....	8	a 8 1/2
Prime oleo stearine.....	6 1/2	a 6 1/2

## FISH.

On account of the holiday last week the market was somewhat poor, there being no great demand for fish. The market was better than was expected considering the holiday, and the cooler weather tends to greatly help. Receipts are arriving in better quantities. We quote:

Cod, heads off, State.....	8	a 9
Cod, heads on, market.....	3	a 5
Halibut, white.....	13	a 15
Halibut, grey.....	11	a 12 1/2
Bluefish, small green.....	6	a 8
Eels, skinned.....	10	a 12 1/2
Eels, skin on.....	4	a 6
Salmon, Western.....	15	a 13 1/2
Salmon, silver.....	20	a 25
Salmon, steel head.....	20	a 25
Lobsters, large.....	20	a 20
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large.....	20	a 25
Weakfish, green.....	5	a 7
Sea bass, Eastern.....	15	a 15
Haddock.....	8	a 8

Southern kingfish	10	a 15
Prawn	60	a 75
Scallop, medium	65	a 80
Scallop, large	1.00	a 1.25
Pompano	30	a 35
Smelts, green, No. 1	10	a 10
Smelts, extras	14	a 15
Sheepshead	10	a 12
Sea trout	7	a 9

## GAME.

Rabbits plenty and irregular in quality and value. Prime quail and grouse steady. We quote:

Quail, prime, undrawn, per dozen	2.25	a 2.50
Quail, drawn and inferior, per doz.	1.00	a 2.00
Partridges, per pair	1.25	a 1.50
Grouse, undrawn, per pair	1.05	a 1.15
Grouse, drawn, per pair	80	a 90
Woodcock, per pair	1.00	a 1.25
Wild ducks, Canvas, prime, per pair	2.50	a 3.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, poor	1.00	a 2.00
Wild ducks, Red-head, prime	1.50	a 2.00
Wild ducks, Red-head, poor	1.00	a 1.25
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair	65	a 75
Wild ducks, Teal, blue-wing, per pair	40	a 50
Wild ducks, Teal, green-wing, pair	25	a 30
Rabbits, per pair	20	a 25
Jack rabbits, per pair	75	a 80

## BUTTER.

With the weather cold and favorable a fairly firm feeling was noted on best grades of fresh table butter. Buyers were satisfied with 25c for extra creamery, and fine firsts also commanded attention, but other grades were somewhat irregular, and have moved slowly. Some of the butter was defective in flavor, and some lots have shown effects of frosty fields. The movement in June creamery was light, and but little desirable imitation creamery have arrived. Factory dull. Receipts last six days, 29,988 pkgs.; previous six days, 30,694 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	25	a 25
Creamery, firsts	23	a 24
Creamery, seconds	21	a 22
Creamery, lower grades	18	a 20
Creamery, June, extras	22 1/2	a 23
Creamery, June, firsts	21 1/2	a 22
Creamery, held, thirds to seconds	18	a 21
State dairy, half-krin tubs, fancy	23	a 23 1/2
State dairy, half-krin tubs, firsts	21	a 22
State dairy, tubs, seconds	19	a 20
State dairy, tubs, thirds	16	a 17
State dairy, firsts	18	a 19
Western imitation creamery, finest	18	a 19
West. imitation creamery, low grades	15	a 17
Western factory, June make, finest	15 1/2	a 16
Western factory, held, com. to good	13 1/2	a 15
Western factory, fresh, best	14	a 14 1/2
Western factory seconds	13 1/2	a 14
West. factory or dairy, low grades	12	a 13 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy	19	a 19 1/2
Renovated butter, common to prime	15	a 18

## CHEESE.

Receipts were moderate of late made large cheese, which have worked out to importers and home trade dealers at about range of quotations. Small size late made in better demand and firmly held for desirable grade. Fancy September held firmly and occasional sales were reported higher than quotations. Skims slow. Receipts last six days, 34,338 boxes; previous six days, 26,887 boxes. We quote:

State, full cream, large, Sept., fancy	11	a 11
State, full cream, large, late made, fcy	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
State, full cream, large, gd. to choice	10	a 10 1/2
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
State, full cream, small, Sept., fcy	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
State, full cream, small, late made, fcy	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
State, full cream, small, gd. to choice	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
State, full cream, small, poor to fair	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
State, light skims, small choice	8 1/2	a 8 1/2
State, light skims, large choice	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
State, part skims, prime	6 1/2	a 6 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good	5 1/2	a 5 1/2
State, part skims, common	3	a 4
Full skims	2	a 2 1/2

## EGGS.

The offerings of fine fresh eggs were generally a little short, and the market ruled at 27c loss off for all Western good enough for the better class of trade. Undergrades were quiet, and refrigerators were not so active, but there was a confident holding of all fancy goods. Most of the stock here was of May or late packings. Fancy April packings were scarce, but some sales have reached 20c. Limers firm. Receipts last six days, 31,359 cases; previous six days, 47,436 cases. We quote:

## QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., fancy mixed, per doz	27	a 28
State and Penn., average prime	25	a 26
State and Penn., held and mixed	18	a 20
Western, closely graded, fancy	25	a 26
West., reg. packings, prime to choice	23 1/2	a 24
West., reg. packings, fair to good	22	a 23
West., reg. packings, common	20	a 21
Southern, fresh gath., good to prime	22	a 23
Southern, fresh gath., fair to good	20	a 21 1/2
Southern, fresh gathered, common	18	a 19
West., candled, dirties, 30 doz. cases	4.80	a 5.10
Western checks, 30 doz. case	4.20	a 4.50

Refrigerator, fall pack, g'd to choice	20	a 22 1/2
Refrigerator, April packings, choice to fancy, season's storage paid	19	a 20
Refrigerator, early packed, av. prime	18	a 19
Refrigerator common	17	a 17 1/2
Lined, Western, fancy	18	a 18

## QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Penn. and State, av. prime, per doz.	27	a 28
Western, best regular packings	27	a 27

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 pr. Caustic Soda, 1.90-2c. for 60 pr. ct.	
76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2-2.10c. for 60 pr. ct.	
60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.20c. per 100 lbs.	
38 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/2-3 3/4c. lb.	
58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c.-\$1.00 for 48 pr. ct.	
48 pr. ct. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1-1 1/4c. lb.	
48 pr. ct. Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 8c. lb.	
Sale, 14-14 1/2c. lb.	
Palm Oil, 6c. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 63-65c. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 60-70c. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/2-6c. lb.	
Cochin Cocanaut Oil, 6 1/2-6 3/4c. lb.	
Ceylon Cocanaut Oil, 6c. to 6 1/4c.	
Cottonseed Oil, 34-36c. gallon.	
Roach: M, \$2.00; N, \$2.75; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.50 per 50 lbs.	

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	55	a 65c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded	40	a 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal	35c.	a \$1.00 a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15	a 25c. a pair
Calves' livers	35	a 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys	10	a 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c.	a 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	50	a 65c. a piece
Oxtails	15	a 10c. a piece
Hearts, beef	15	a 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10	a 12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20	a 28c. a lb.
Lamb's fries	8	a 10c. a pair

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 ex. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$2.50 a \$2.60

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

Market unchanged and prices hold out at last week's figures. We quote:

No. 1 calfskins, 9-12 lbs.	each 1.45
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.70
No. 2 calfskins, 9-12 lbs.	each 1.45
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.70
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.50
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.50
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.30
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	each 2.35
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	each 2.10
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.	each 1.85
No. 1 heavy kips, 14-18 lbs.	each 2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	each 1.80
No. 1 grass kips.	each 1.80
Ticky kips.	each 1.30
Branded heavy kips.	each 1.30
Branded kips.	each 1.10
Branded skins.	each .85

The American Hide and Leather Company advises that since Oct. 15 they have been and are now paying the following prices for calfskins:

No. 1 calfskins, 9-12 lbs.	each 1.70
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.70
No. 2 calfskins, 9-12 lbs.	each 1.45
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.50
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.50
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.30
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	each 2.35
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	each 2.10
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.	each 1.85
No. 1 heavy kips, 14-18 lbs.	each 2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	each 1.80
No. 1 grass kips.	each 1.80
Ticky kips.	each 1.30
Branded heavy kips.	each 1.30
Branded kips.	each 1.10
Branded skins.	each .85

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.	\$85.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.	48
Sheep, imp., per bundle, arrow	34
Hog, American, tcn, per lb.	38
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt	40
Hog, American, 2 1/2 bbls., per lb.	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	38

Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	9
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.	2 a 3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.	10
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.	9 1/2
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	8
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	45
Beef guts, m'dles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	43
Beef guts, middles, per lb.	8 a 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	8 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	8 a 4 1/2
Russian rings	12 a 20

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white	21	22
Pepper, Penang, White	19 1/2	20
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, Shot	35	35
Allspice	7	7
Coriander	5	10
Cloves	10	14
Mace	42	45

## SALTPETRE.

Crude	3.62 1/2	a 3.70
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2	a 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2	a 5
Powdered	4 1/2	a 5

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	22
1 extra	18
IX moulding	16 1/2
IX	16 1/2
1 1/4	15
1 1/2	14
1 3/4	13
2	12
2 1/2	11
3	10
3 1/2	9

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There has hardly been any business this week in Rotterdam in oleo up to this time of writing, Wednesday evening, and the few sales that have been made of choice oil were at 41 florins, the lowest price for this article so far this year.

Neutral lard business has come to a standstill, in view of the fact that the price for this article, based on the cost of lard, is now so far beyond the value of oleo oil that the butterine manufacturers cannot afford to buy it any more.

It will require considerable improvement in the butterine business in Europe to improve the value of oleo oil and neutral lard, and until that occurs churners will not be able to buy butter oil either at the prices asked now.

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

With barely no change in the market there was a fair inquiry from the South, and stock of Western ammoniates very small. We quote:

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	23.00	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.80	a 1.82 1/2
Nitrate of soda, to arrive	1.80	a 1.85
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.82 1/2	a 1.87 1/2
Nitrate of soda, to arrive	1.82 1/2	a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.00	a 13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.25	a 2.30
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.40	a 2.42 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	21.50	a 23.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 16.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	13.50	a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.80	a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot	2.80	a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2.75	a 2.80
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25	a 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.70	a 8.95
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per ct., future shipment	1.80 1/4	a 1.85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.84	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/4 per cent. chlorine, to arrive, per lb. basis 48 per cent.)	1.01	a 1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1.90 1/4	a 2.06 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 26 per cent. per unit, S. P.	3.6 1/4	a 3.7



